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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Has a Host in Prison
Turkey Celebrates Modernity
Gun Saves Geese at Niagara
New York Gets Loan Sharks
New England Autumn Excels
Visitors Thrill Over Beans

HOMER S. CUMMINGS, Attorney General, discovers that the United States has seven times as many persons in prison as England, four times as many as Belgium, twice as many as France. The United States has 220,000 prisoners against 11,000 for England and Wales, 4000 for Belgium and under 35,000 for France. "These are staggering facts," declares Mr. Cummings. After studying the police systems in the other countries the Attorney General condemns as chief wrongs the ease with which the American criminal secures bail and lethal weapons. "The armed underworld purchases its pistols, steals its machine guns." Congress is to be asked for stricter registration of all weapons. Great obstacles are being overcome—Mr. Cummings believes American crime is being brought toward control.

¶ Turkey celebrates with lights and feasting the twelfth anniversary of the state Kemal Ataturk made. State officials banquet foreign diplomats. No fezes, no red baggy breeches, no long-toed slippers are seen. Modern Turkey in modern dress, riding mostly in modern motorcars and displaying Occidental manners, alone appears. Military reviews and parades crowd the streets of cities. Modernization has never come more swiftly to any country than to Turkey. All the Turks are forced to play a part in the new manifestation. But not all of them like it. Old muezzins light the minarets of the mosques—But they mutter that these are places the bonfires of state should never approach.

¶ Five thousand wild geese are saved after 24 hours of effort by game wardens from taking the plunge over Niagara Falls. The great flock, heading southward from Canada for the winter, settles on the river for the night, is borne to the brink of the falls and takes wing just in time to avoid catastrophe. But the great birds, bewildered, repeat the experience again and again until, wearied, 200 of them are swept over the falls. Shouts, searchlights and rockets have no effect on the geese. Finally a wise warden fires a shotgun and they rise majestically and sail away in the southern sky—Being thrown into the familiar situation of a common danger, the geese are able to break the mesmerism of a danger wholly new.

¶ New York City smashes the principal rings of loan sharks fattening on Manhattan's poor. After two months' secret work by the investigators of Thomas E. Dewey, special prosecutor, the heads of 27 companies are brought to book, identified by victims through peep-holes and prosecutions arranged. The small-time usury business had attained the proportions and form of a racket which is said to have netted its operators a profit of $1,000,000 a week. Money lenders, according to the complaints, stopped short only of murder in collecting usurious interest rates. Having accepted a loan as low as $2, the meager earner found himself in the lender's power—Courage and perseverance have brought another crew of rich gangsters to the prison doors.

¶ New England sees drawing to its close the most gorgeous autumnal coloring of years. From the Green Mountains of Vermont down through the Berkshires and from Maine's Canadian border lakes down through Cape Cod to the southern boundary of Connecticut the foliage display has been such as to defy the skill of artists to catch and imprison it. Tales of the riotous beauty of woods and meadows have brought great crowds of motoring visitors into the region. These saw, too, the corn in the shock, the red apples and red squash and golden pumpkins—all the indescribable color manifestations of late crops. New Englanders could not be less than striking characters. Their geography and their climate have helped shape them since days of Plymouth Rock—The truth is, New Englanders, after conquering themselves in their environment, went out and conquered the continent.

¶ New England's fall visitors demand introduction to New England baked beans. Boston's better grills may reflect the real thing only imperfectly, while many quick lunch places merely outrage the tradition; but there are outlying old inns and private homes where the baked beans of Saturday evening supper and Sunday morning breakfast maintain bean fame at its proud topmost. Bronzed jowl pork and perfect brown bread round out the repast. A jug of new cider sends the visitor homeward prattling ecstatically and promising to go on doing so for years. The resident takes all this praise of his unique culinary specimens as a matter of course. He never tires of his beatific beans. He grows more grateful for them throughout the year—And then in the nippy days of November he is truly ready for Thanksgiving.

Turkey Observes Milestone of New Era

Ewing Galloway; Wide World; Topical Press

Typical Changes in Turkish Capital

Scene in Old Ankara, Forming Sharp Contrast With the Modern Building Shown Below. At Left Is Kemal Ataturk, "Dictator" and Founder of Modern Turkey

Turks Celebrate Fifteenth Year Of New Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 29—Turkey celebrates today the proclamation of the Turkish Republic 15 years ago.

Under the guidance of Kemal Ataturk, founder and maker of the New Turkey, a modern Turkey of progress and peace, symbolized in Ankara, new capital city, has arisen.

Fifteen years ago, Kemal Ataturk—then Mustapha Kemal Pasha—dreamed a dream. Today his dream is actuality in large measure.

Despite the iron hand with which the Turkish "dictator" holds sway, the autocratic and theocratic regime of the Sultans has been superseded by some recognition of the people's sovereignty.

The state religion has been abandoned, with guarantee of freedom of conscience.

Women have been given important rights and liberties.

Founder's Dream

Friends have been made of former enemies. Turkey—once a byword for cruelty and conquest—is seeking to further the cause of universal peace and order among nations.

The founder had another dream—of a capital suited to the new nation. Turkey had lost the World War on the side of the Central Powers. Kemel had personally defended the Dardanelles—key to Constantinople and to Asiatic Turkey—and by incredible grit, helped by not a few muddles by his opponents, had held the Straits against the British.

It had been a near thing, so near that he feared for Constantinople. The capital must be removed—far, far away from the big naval guns of the principal allied powers, and from the Aegean, where Greece was perhaps already preparing her disastrous swoop on Smyrna in 1922.

Castle-Crowned

Wandering over the Anatolian plain, Kemal's gaze suddenly came to rest on a steep, rocky mount rising 500 feet above the surrounding plateau. Its summit was crowned by the ruins of an old castle which kept guard over rows upon rows of tumble-down little houses made of sun-

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The Bible:
Beacon Light of the World

The twenty-sixth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Oct. 29

Armistice Day—President Makes Proclamation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Making an Armistice Day proclamation, President Roosevelt remarked that "it is particularly fitting on this anniversary of the Armistice that we should express our determination to remain at peace with all nations, and our conviction that permanent peace can and must be attained throughout the world."

Ray Murphy, National Commander of the American Legion, said, after a call on the President last week, that Mr. Roosevelt would make a talk at Armistice Day exercises at Arlington National Cemetery on Nov. 11. The occasion is expected to bring some observations from Mr. Roosevelt on the international situation.

Mongolia—Japanese Penetration Refused

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet-dominated Outer Mongolia firmly refused to comply with the terms of the recent Japanese-Manchoukuan ultimatum. Outer Mongolia will not permit the stationing of Japanese-Manchoukuan border commissioners within the far interior of that country, as Manchoukuo had insisted. Such commissioners, it was said, would merely try to extend and foment Japanese influence in Outer Mongolia.

The tone of the reply was conciliatory, but unyielding. Ultimatums needlessly sharpen relations, the note said. It asked for more generous considerations of Outer Mongolia's compromise plans, whereby frontier commissioners could penetrate a reasonable distance behind the Outer Mongolian border for the purpose of eliminating border clashes.

Garner—Emperor of Japan Receives Americans

TOKYO—The reported spy incident, in which a member of the American congressional party was charged with photographing a fortified area, was a closed book today, the Associated Press reports. A chauffeur of the party was questioned by Japanese police, it was said, and then released.

Meanwhile, Vice-President Garner and Speaker Byrns went to the historic Phoenix Hall audience chamber of the palace, and talked through an interpreter with Emperor Hirohito of Japan for 10 minutes. The subject of their friendly interchanges was not disclosed.

Swiss Elections—Moderate Coalition Unchanged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The traditionally moderate coalition that controls Switzerland remains substantially unaltered by the week-end parliamentary elections, the final count reveals. In the lower chamber, the rather conservative Radical Party gained one seat to make a total of 53; the Conservative Catholics lost two, leaving 42; the Agrarians have 24 instead of 28, and the Socialists now have 54 instead of 50. The Socialists are now the largest single party, but cannot compete with the nationalist coalition.

Interest in the election ran low, and some 35 per cent of the electorate is provisionally said to have abstained from voting.

Coal Code—Accepted by 1500 Producers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Two polar contrasts in settling the long-standing soft coal wage disputes were presented to the public:

1. More than 1500 producers have accepted the bituminous coal code, the Coal Commission announced, and acceptances are sluicing in at the rate of 200 a day. The code is to regulate industrial disputes through a carefully designed and new code organization, pending a test of the Guffey Coal Act's constitutionality in the courts.

2. In the Alabama coal fields, where a strike has been prolonged by adamant factions, a miner was killed and six others wounded in an exchange of shots between strike breakers and strike sympathizers. Police inquiry was opened at once.

Japan—Admiral Heads Naval Parley Delegation

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese Government officially decided to accept Great Britain's invitation to the London Naval Conference, beginning Dec. 2. The chief Japanese delegate will be Admiral Osami Nagano, member of the Supreme War Council. Matsuzo Nagai, former Ambassador to Berlin, will be associate delegate.

Peace Efforts—France Retains Hope of Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Latest returns on the "plebiscite of nations" on sanctions showed 29 nations ready to boycott all Italian exports and embargo key raw materials, when the League sets the date. More indorsements are coming in by the hour, and Geneva is not at all dismayed by the delaying of many replies beyond the date set for them.

The arms embargo now has 39 countries on the dotted line; this sanction goes into effect as soon as each nation accepts it. The financial embargo is likewise being applied by 30 nations. British orders-in-council and a French decree ended all credits from those countries to Italy as of today.

Meanwhile, it is learned that Premier Laval will come here Thursday to join Sir Samuel Hoare for the critical decisons that must be made,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

New Deal Gets Credit for Rise In Cream Price

N. E. Dairymen in Boston Voice Benefits From Federal Control

Boston Today—*also sees*—City Council vote $675,000 for snow removal equipment—Farnum score Finance Commission's withholding of Dolan material—Tax office open nights as interest starts Friday—Rotch announce expected ERA end Nov. 20—Lost cross country runner follow star home.

***Cream*—Dairymen Discuss Rise in Price**

The announcement today by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board that the price of cream would go up 2 cents over the counter and off the wagon was hailed by dairymen meeting at the Hotel Bradford this morning as a pat on the back for the Administration.

More than 300 dairymen from all over New England were assembled to hand down an opinion on the benefits of federal control to the milk business. In the cream price rise, they saw one reason to thank the Government as a contributing factor due to the heavy buying of dairy products by the Government in the open markets for relief distribution.

Federal buying caused a shortage of dairy products, particularly cream, in the Chicago market. And when the Chicago market is affected in any way, there is always a parallel effect on the Boston market.

Practically all the dairy experts contacted today mentioned federal relief work as helping to bring up the price of cream. There was a difference of opinion, however, on other reasons. Some said the New England drought had cut down production. Others said the drought was of no consequence in the milk market, that there was always a falling off in milk production in the fall when farmers take their cows into the barns from the fields and cut down on feed bills.

Still others pointed to an increase in ice cream consumption, reported at 5 per cent this summer, as bringing up the price of cream. The trend of consumption in this business has been up for the second successive year since 1929. New England consumed 10,000,000 quarts of ice cream in 1934. The Hood Company reported a 10 per cent increase in ice cream sales this year.

***Snow*—Council Passes $675,000 Equipment Order**

Boston's City Council meets Mondays on the fourth floor of the City Hall. The building is old (built in 1862) and when the council chamber becomes crowded and debate intense the floor begins to sway. Late yesterday it was swaying plenty.

Occasion was the appearance of E. Mark Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. A week ago the Commission was quoted as saying that the new orders for $675,000 worth of new snow removal equipment was a "veritable Christmas tree of contracts for those in 'right.'" The Council sought explanation or retraction, and got it. Mr. Sullivan admitted that no reputable persons had supported the charge.

Result: Passage of the buying order by a 20 to 2 vote. Boston, it is presumed, is now prepared to face a winter of deluging snows without repetition of last January's experience of a three-day traffic tie-up

***Farnum*—Criticizes Action of Boston Fin Com**

Sharp criticism of the Boston Finance Commission for withholding evidence pertaining to the so-called Dolan case was voiced by George R. Farnum, special counsel for the city, in pursuing investigation of the case, which involves tracing purported excess profits made from lands taken when the Sumner Tunnel was built. Edmund L. Dolan was city treasurer at the time.

E. Mark Sullivan appeared before the Boston City Council yesterday afternoon. While there members of the Council quizzed him concerning the commission's refusal to give Mr. Farnum the records he sought. In the course of the questioning Mr. Sullivan gave the impression to at least one of the councilmen that the commission had given Mr. Farnum most of the matter desired. Later Mr. Sullivan made it plain that he had not meant to give such an impression, but Mr. Farnum today seized the opportunity to score the commission for not complying.

"I have believed from the beginning," he stated, "and more firmly believe now, that solution of the Dolan scandal will furnish the key to many sinister mysteries."

He then accused the finance commission of delaying and obstructing his work. Mr. Farnum is a former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and is chairman of the committee on ethics of the American Bar Association.

***Taxes*—Payments Pour Into City Treasury**

If you are driving down past the City Hall some evening before Friday and see the building lighted up and a line of people formed, you may

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

U. S. Weighs Nonrecognition Of Italy's Gains in Ethiopia; 39 Nations Back Arms Ban

Plebiscite on Boycott and Embargo Gains Momentum

Geneva Awaits Replies From Smaller Powers

Diplomatists Gathering to Build New Machinery for Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 29—The veritable plebiscite of nations on the application of sanctions against Italy is continuing beyond the date of Oct. 28 mentioned as the time limit for replies to Proposal 3 and Proposal 4, namely boycott of Italian goods and an embargo on key-products to Italy.

The period allowed was admittedly short. In some cases considerable study was necessary to ascertain whether such novel measures in international relations were compatible with a nation's constitution and whether action could quickly follow after parliamentary or administrative intervention. Only nine days were given members of the League to signify their decisions.

Response Adequate on Arms

On the first proposition adopted Oct. 11 on the embargo on arms destined for Italy, 39 countries have replied so far. They comprise all the nations capable of supplying arms, except those whose abstention was announced in advance.

It should be noted that Switzerland and Luxembourg decline to export arms to Ethiopia as well as to Italy.

This proposition was designed to enter into immediate operation without further decision. The responses have simply the character of information.

No. 2 in Operation

The second proposition relative to financial measures is also of immediate application. Oct. 31 was laid down as the date on which it should be enforced or at least the preparations be concluded. In fact credits to Italy had ceased before the resolution was passed.

A total of 30 states now adhere to this proposition.

The third and fourth proposals which are obviously by far the most important, demand further consideration by the committee in the light of replies from the governments.

Reservations

In some cases there are reservations though they do not make any material difference, except regarding Switzerland, which declined to prohibit imports from Italy, but proposes a system of exchange of goods on the basis of the status quo.

Certainly there are many omissions. Criticism is heard that the time

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Nonrecognition

ITALY significantly was the first world power to signify support for the Argentine anti-war treaty—including a provision of nonrecognition for territory won by force—when it was advanced in 1933 by Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister.

The treaty is in 17 articles, including:

1. A solemn condemnation of wars of aggression, with a pledge to seek settlement of international differences by pacific means.
2. An obligation not to recognize any territorial arrangement not arrived at by peaceable means, nor the occupation or acquisition of territory by force.
3. In case of conflict among any of the parties, the others are to concert their efforts to preserve or restore peace.

Cummings Moves To Speed Justice And Lessen Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—Fresh from a tour of French, British and Belgian police agencies, Atty. Gen. Homer Cummings, has just returned to the United States with a crusading determination to aid the laggard course of American justice.

Pointing to abuses in the criminal system—easy bail, armed underworld, slow justice, appalling rate at which prison population is growing—Mr. Cummings has renewed his effort to rouse the nation to a sense of its comparative failure, by all international standards, to solve its basic problem of social security against crime.

In press interviews, in informal talks, and last night by a national radio hookup, Mr. Cummings presented what to him seems an alarming and astounding condition.

U. S. Record Is Dark

Prison populations, for example—England and Wales, have 11,000 prisoners in confinement, Mr. Cummings said; Belgium, 4000; France, between 30,000 and 35,000. How many has the United States, ?— Why, 220,000, and the figure is growing all the time! On an adjusted basis of relative population "the United States has seven times as many persons in prison as England, four times as many as Belgium and more than twice as many as France.

"This, ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. Cummings, "is a staggering fact, a discreditable fact, a fact that stares all of us in the face. We have an immense and disproportionate prison population that is increasing all the time!"

Bail Too Easy to Obtain

Take the American bail system. Mr. Cummings reported the amazement and incredulity of judges in France, England and Belgium when he told them of the freedom with

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Treaty Bans Recognition of Territory Seized by Armed Force

Italy Is Included Among Signatories

Immediate Action Held Unlikely Due to Sanctions Uncertainty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—Application of the doctrine of nonrecognition by the United States to any territorial gains which Italy may make in Ethiopia as the result of the present war was definitely recognized as a possibility here today.

While no immediate action is expected due to the uncertainty surrounding the League's policy of sanctions against Italy, officials at the State Department revealed that they are carefully weighing developments in Ethiopia in the light of American obligations under the Argentine nonrecognition pact, to which both the United States and Italy are signatories.

What Pact Provides

Under the terms of that pact the United States has bound itself to recognize no territorial arrangement not obtained through pacific means, nor the validity of an occupation or acquisition of territory brought about by armed force.

Providing Italy should lay claim to portions of Ethiopia by right of military conquest the United States would almost automatically be required under terms of the treaty to apply to any such claim the same policy of nonrecognition which former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson applied to Japan's conquest in Manchuria and which still prevails in the continued nonrecognition of Manchoukuo as an independent state.

Other Possibilities

There, of course, always remains the possibility of Italian acquisition of Ethiopian territory in such form that the Pact would not apply. Manchoukuo is not recognized by this Government because China still claims the area as an integral part of her territory. The same policy could apply to portions of Ethiopia only provided Ethiopia refused to recognize the cession of any part of its land to Italy. If, however, Ethiopia should be a party to an arrangement involving the renunciation of its claim to portions of territory now classified as Ethiopian, it might be deemed here that there had been no violation of the Argentine Treaty.

Significance was particularly attached to the nonrecognition treaty here today when Secretary of State Cordell Hull again mentioned it during the course of a press conference this morning as among the obligations the United States has assumed in pursuance of its general policy to assist as much as possible in preservation of the peace of the world.

Mentioned by Hull

It was specifically mentioned along with the Pact of Paris (Kellogg Pact) and the Hague conventions in Mr. Hull's recent communication to the League of Nations.

The pact was originated by the Argentine Government with particular regard to the then current war between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Gran Chaco and was signed on Oct. 10, 1933, by six Latin-American governments. At the suggestion of Secretary Hull it was opened at the Montevideo Conference to all nations of the world. United States participation was ratified by the Senate on June 27, 1934. Nine European nations have signed the pact including Italy which affixed its signature on March 14, 1934.

The Argentine pact is looked upon by international law experts in the form of a realistic implementation of the Kellogg pact. Whereas the latter provided for the renunciation of war as an implement of national policy, the other undertakes to deny to violations of the Kellogg pact the fruits of violation.

Carries Obligations

It carries with it also certain consultative and collective action obligations in that it requires signatories in the event of a war of aggression to adopt "in their character of neutrals a common and solidary attitude"; pledges them to "exercise the political, juridical and economic means authorized by international law"; and requires them to "bring the influence of public opinion to bear."

This last phrase was particularly noted here today in view of the recent suggestion of Mr. Stimson that the President "rouse in our people" a "feeling that a moral issue is involved in the present crisis."

Considering the uncertainty which exists in Geneva as to the application of sanctions to Italy and the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the whole Ethiopian affair the State Department is, however, maintaining an attitude of watchful waiting. It was explained unofficially that, of course, no action under the terms of the Argentine pact is contemplated at the present. Future action will, of course, depend on developments in Europe.

Jubilant Nebraska Farmers Mark Victory Over Floods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

McCOOK, Neb.—The Valley of the Republican River, where less than five months ago 200,000 acres of fertile land in this prosperous, 300-mile-long farm area were being swept by swirling waters, has come back.

Hundreds of homes—whole farms—were swept away, bridges and roads were washed out, miles of railroad line were ripped up, cattle and other livestock were destroyed by the thousands.

And when a count could be taken a list of 100 fatalities told the real story of the destruction.

Floods Swept Valley

The normally docile, meandering Republican River fed by cloud-burst rains from hundreds of tributaries, had crept out of its banks, filled the bottom land from bluff to bluff, left in its wake havoc such as the valley never before had seen.

And while the waters were rising a tornado tore through the region, leveling off farms on higher ground not touched by the water.

But the pioneer spirit which built the West apparently is still alive. Today the Republican River Valley is rebuilt. More than rebuilt—it's replanned. There remain evidences of the disaster. It will take more than five months to blot out all traces.

Progress of Recovery

But in five months the mud has been scraped off, the debris carried away, homes rebuilt, bridges repaired or re-erected, telephone and telegraph lines strung up again, much of it relocated, highways repaired or new ones constructed.

And of 1050 acres of crop land inundated by the high water, 825 have, during these past months, produced normal—some better than normal—crops.

While the remarkable recovery is seen in the physical contrasts, the real recovery is found, of course, in the minds of the people. Conditions were such in June that one might have expected a general exodus, or a tendency to give up. Morale now is high. Smiles are sincere, relieved, hopeful, rather than just grim or twisted. People haven't forgotten, but they're thinking more of the future, and it looks bright.

The recovery has been so rapid, so marked, so unusual, that the

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N. Y. State Relief Cost $352,620,419 In Past Fiscal Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Unemployment relief cost New York State $352,620,419 for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, according to the annual report by the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, placed before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today.

This money was used in giving relief in direct form and through made-work to an average of about 2,000,000 individuals a month, including 825,000 children. This would place about one-fourth of all the children in the state on relief.

Simultaneously with this report word was received here from Washington that the Federal Government would, within the next few days, drastically reduce its direct relief allotment to New York State and that New York City would be faced with the possibility of having to care for all its jobless without federal aid.

A bright spot in the picture was seen, however, in a report by the National Industrial Conference Board that unemployment was decreasing. It placed the number of unemployed workers throughout the nation in September at 9,466,000, a decrease of 386,000, or 3.9 per cent from the preceding month and 927,000, or 8.9 per cent fewer than in September, 1934.

Dancer Roosevelt Figures Now on Means for Raising Cash to Pay the Fiddlers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—President Roosevelt is out for a rosy budget picture in the 1936 election year. Every indication here in Washington points to an attempt to establish fully and finally in the public thought that the New Deal does not intend to continue deficiencies indefinitely, and that in the course of the next few years, if the Democrats are returned, a budget balance will be in sight, or achieved.

The budget undoubtedly has become the major concern of Mr. Roosevelt at the present moment, and all other efforts are being subordinated to it for the time being. The first big meeting was held yesterday at the White House, with the Secretary of the Treasury and acting budget director.

Continues Budget Study

Mr. Roosevelt continued budget studies today. He will take budget material with him when he leaves tomorrow night for a week's stay at Hyde Park. In the meantime, department heads are rapidly preparing their estimates for the White House. The prospect is that the regular expenses of the governmental departments will not be reduced in the forthcoming budget. The big changes are expected in the emergency budget, the funds hitherto allocated for relief and work projects. It is here that Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Bell, Acting Budget Director, are concentrating.

Every development of political activity is centering attention on the fiscal problem of the country as the major issue in the 1936 race. Mr. Hoover pounded home on the topic in his California speech. He is expected to hold it relentlessly in the center of the spotlight in his address before the Ohio Society of New York, announced for Nov. 16. The speech will be broadcast.

President Gets His Chance

Mr. Roosevelt, a fortnight later, will have a chance to answer Mr. Hoover, or other potential presidential candidates, in a nation-wide radio address, the date of which is just announced for Nov. 29, at Atlanta, Ga. This is the heart of the insurrectionary movement of Gov. Eugene Talmadge, who has been touring the country denouncing the New Deal.

But more particularly, the budget message now in course of preparation will set the keynote for the next session of Congress, meeting in January, which will be made of the very stuff of politics, as always happens just prior to a national election.

Tugwell Stands Alone

Treasury officials today declined to back up the forecast of Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture, in a speech yesterday at Los Angeles, declaring that the federal budget can be balanced by 1938. The White House also failed to take responsibility for the Tugwell speech, although indications are that it revealed the hope, though perhaps not the belief of the Democrats, that such a quick and favorable development may be achieved.

The Administration has burned its fingers once already by forecasting a budget balance, and is not likely to do so again. This was in Mr. Roosevelt's 1934 budget message, in which he predicted a balance by the fiscal year, 1936. Instead of such a balance the deficit in the current fiscal year is about $3,000,000,000.

Tugwell Speech Lights Way

On the other hand, the Tugwell speech underlines the direction in which the President's thoughts are turning.

In his comment on the supplementary budget, issued Sept. 30, Mr. Roosevelt declared no new taxes were needed to meet the country's financial situation. He ridiculed "erroneous and gloomy predictions" that "new and onerous" taxes would be necessary. Nevertheless, even the President admitted such taxes would be needed if (1) business failed to recover; (2) the AAA processing taxes were thrown out; (3) if Congress voted new expenditures—i. e., the bonus.

So far as can be now guessed, a budget prospect of about $6,500,000,000 is now proposed.

Slicing the Cake

Expenditures for regular departments would be about the same. These would amount to around $2,200,000,000.

Emergency expenditures—around $3,000,000,000, of which only $2,000,000,000 would be new money, and the balance would be from the $1,000,000,000 remaining unexpended from the $4,880,000,000 work relief fund.

Servicing of the public debt would be about the same as in the past—$1,300,000,000.

The figure of $6,500,000,000 is a goal which the Administration is expected to shoot at, though it is by no means impossible that it will be missed. It would represent a reduction of $2,000,000,000 under the estimate sent to Congress last January for the same year, and about $1,250,000,000 below what the actual year's expenditures will be, if the revised figures of the supplementary budget, just issued, prove correct.

Cover Only Expenditures

These figures cover only the expenditures. The matter of total income will rest on the question of business recovery. The immediate fruits of such recovery should be a material increase in federal revenues.

For the current year an estimated revenue of $4,366,000,000 is forecast under the revised supplementary budget of Sept. 30. Assuming next year's revenue is no bigger than this year's, such a return would cut the deficit down to $2,200,000,000, or $1,000,000,000 below the present. Of course, any continuing improvement of business would increase this revenue and would reduce the deficit by an equivalent amount.

Every fiscal utterance by the President since his Sept. 30 statement emphasizes the determination to produce a rosy budget picture, which goal is being assisted by business recovery.

No Credit Is Wasted

On returning to American soil after his sea holiday, Mr. Roosevelt ascribed such business recovery solely to Administration policies.

The effort to put a Democratic copyright on "recovery," depends in large part on the new budget.

Mr. Roosevelt will produce a rosy budget, say political observers, even if he has to go to extreme measures—yes, even the "extreme measure" of reducing expenditures.

Meanwhile, it was pointed out that the present debt, though enormous, is supportable; Mr. Morgenthau recently stated that the cost of the Government—the interest charge—on $28,000,000,000 of federal debt is less now than it was on $20,000,000,000 in 1925. Reduced interest rates are the reason.

Recaptured Convict Passes

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Henry J. "Midget" Fernekes, diminutive desperado recaptured here yesterday following his escape from Joliet Penitentiary last Aug. 3, died today after he had been found in his cell at the detective bureau unconscious.

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Cummings Moves To Speed Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

which American criminals can get bail.

Incidentally, though not mentioned by Mr. Cummings, New York newspapers in reporting the murder of the gangster leader "Dutch" Schultz, and the latest sensational gang war, report that in Schultz's effects were found the names of bondsmen in all principal cities.

"I do suggest that those who wish to improve the administration of criminal justice in the United States might well turn their attention to the outrages committed against justice in the abuse of the privilege of bail," said Mr. Cummings.

Crime Armed to Teeth

Not only does the criminal have access to the agency of bail, but, points out Mr. Cummings, he is "able to secure possession of lethal weapons of offense."

"Our great American underworld is armed to the teeth," he declared.

It was in connection with this statement that Mr. Cummings took a move that went farther than merely pointing out a difficulty, he proposed a remedy. He declared that he would once more ask Congress when it reassembled to add to the present federal registration of machine guns, and sawed off rifles, control of pistols and revolvers.

"I do not believe that any honest citizen should object to having all classes of lethal weapons placed under registration," said the Attorney General.

"I appeal for public support for a more effective firearms act."

As in previous public discussions since his return, Mr. Cummings spoke last night without rhetoric or any degree of sensationalism. The quiet presentation of certain facts given out for the first time, made them all the more extraordinary.

Figures collected only yesterday of thefts from National Guard armories and other public institutions of Government-owned firearms and ammunition, Mr. Cummings said, showed 2047 firearms had been stolen since Jan. 1, with 273,326 rounds of ammunition!

The stolen firearms, Mr. Cummings said, included pistols, rifles, automatic rifles—and even machine guns.

Lead Europe in Some Ways

So far as police training schools go, said Mr. Cummings, the newly established school in the Department of Justice is in no way inferior to the famous Scotland Yard of England, the Sureté Nationale of France, and the School of Criminology of Brussels.

Indeed, there are points of superiority. At Scotland Yard, fingerprints filed each day number only 200 to 300, for example, while the average at Washington is as high as 3700 a day.

But where American justice breaks down is before the physical handicaps of huge distances, quick transportation, baffling difficulties of state lines, localized police and slow methods.

Under Physical Handicap

Keeping track of crime in England, a snug island; in France, where the whereabouts of every traveler is known, and small Belgium, is child's play, Mr. Cummings indicated, compared to the motorized crime of America, even were it not for administrative difficulties.

In the single Urschel kidnaping case, Mr. Cummings pointed out, a vast geographical area was covered that would have included nearly every nation in western Europe.

Mr. Cummings wants to broaden the scope of the new federal crime school, include courses for magistrates as well as police, and for crime prevention and prison officials.

Stresses Police Co-operation

Those who have chatted with him know that he feels all emphasis must be laid on securing greater co-operation between different police systems in the states, and of individual police units of towns and cities. American crime knows no state lines.

Last night Mr. Cummings spoke with some hope of what is being done, and added:

"Unless our lives and our homes are safe, unless there be a secure domestic peace in which great human problems can be thoughtfully dealt with, then all that we strive to accomplish for the betterment of our people rests upon the treacherous sand of disrespect for order, and defiance of law."

Ex-Convict Shoots Judge Who Sent Him to Prison

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Two victims of an apparently crazed ex-convict assassin, who shot and killed a former municipal judge and then fatally wounded himself, were in a hospital today, one of them reported in a critical condition.

Former Judge William R. Fetzer was slain instantly in his Loop law office yesterday by Raymond Lamming, whom he had sentenced in 1929 to a year in the Bridewell on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

After wounding two other persons and attempting to shoot two women employees, Lamming turned the gun upon himself and died four hours later.

Mail Robbers by Mistake Steal Worthless Sacks

CATSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 29 (AP)—Four robbers bound and gagged a mail truck driver and station agent last night and escaped with two bags of mail.

The four men were believed to have aimed their raid at two sacks containing money from three Catskill banks, sent nightly to New York City. B. G. Dewell, postmaster, said they were unsuccessful, however, and instead obtained two sacks sent to Catskill from near-by Cairo post office which contained "nothing of particular value."

Forty-Eight Navy Planes To Fly to Midway Island

HONOLULU, Oct. 29 (AP)—A mass flight of 48 naval seaplanes was planned today to take off from the Pearl Harbor naval base Nov. 9 on a one-stop voyage to Midway Island, 1323 miles westward. A brief halt will be made at French Frigate Shoals, half way.

Rear Admiral Frederick J. Horne, in making the announcement, said he expected to lead the flight.

More Emphasis On Rehabilitation In Prisons Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29—Individual treatment of prisoners with the emphasis upon rehabilitation rather than mere punishment was the general theme emerging from contributions brought by several delegates to the congress of the American Prison Association.

Crime increases in recent years have caused unprecedented interest in preventive measures, according to Stanley P. Ashe, president of the association. He is warden of Western State Prison in Pennsylvania. More professional and scientific groups are taking a serious part in crime prevention than ever before, he indicated.

Supervised Parole

Mr. Ashe said that penal administrators are looking with increasing favor on a comprehensive penal policy which is "a reaffirmation of the belief that the end of penology is the protection of society, and that society can be most effectively and permanently protected by a program of classification, individual treatment and properly administered and supervised parole."

Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing, in commenting upon present prison conditions, described the "lockstep" as a method of punishment which is being banished by most modern prisons.

"The lockstep is a relic of ancient days which was perpetuated for no rhyme or reason other than to punish and humiliate a man. True, you see it today in the movie versions of prison life, but in New York State and many other commonwealths it has been banished. It does remain in other states," affirmed Mr. Lawes.

Primary Factors

Education and supervised recreation are the two primary factors stressed in modern prison treatment, according to Warden Lawes.

Speaking on "Institutional Training Programs," E. O. Cook, superintendent of the Idaho, (Ind.) Training School, explained that the aim of these programs is to develop the better qualities of youths who have "lost themselves in the midst of temptations of complex modern life, to develop their intellectual powers with a sense of need for higher education and sense of duty."

Boys and girls are offered, by these institutions, vocational training according to their individual ability, Mr. Cook said. Around 90 per cent of the boys and girls who enter the institutions are able to become adjusted to their training, and the average rehabilitation period is from one to two years, according to Mr. Cook.

A number of prison associated agencies are meeting here in coordination with the American Prison Association. The National Probation Association, under its executive director, Charles S. Chute, has as one of its principal speakers, Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana.

Interest of Convicts

E. R. Cass of New York City, general secretary of the American Prison Association, commented on the interest shown by convicts in prison reform, as evidenced by the number of letters and articles received from various penal institutions, sent in for the contest for the prizes offered by the association's committee on criminal law.

"Special emphasis is being laid on the county jail situation," Mr. Cook stated. "Our jails are badly administered as a rule. They are often poorly constructed. Idleness and debauchery are usually rampant."

Rehabilitation is the "whole purpose of imprisonment," according to Mr. Cass, who stated that an important question at present is whether prisoners should be allowed to engage in industry.

"We agree," he said, "prisoners should not be exploited to compete with free labor, but we think they can be employed without such exploitation and unfair competition."

Talmadge's Advocacy Of Chain Gangs Hit

ATLANTA, Oct. 29 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge's advocacy of chain gangs and whipping posts drew heated comment at the congress of the American Prison Association today.

Dr. Nathaniel Cantor, penologist and professor of criminal law at Buffalo University led the attack. "The Georgia chain gangs," he said, "are probably the most beastial elements in the American prison system."

He displayed a postcard he said was received from a chain gang worker complaining of "undue punishment due to the indifference of the Georgia prison commission."

Burdett G. Lewis of Chicago, field director of the public welfare association, said:

"I have no use for the whipping post. It only does in a crude, external way what other methods will do much more effectively."

Governor Talmadge told the congress the change in environment and work of the prison camp or chain gang is the most humane way to keep prisoners.

"A good whipping in a man's own county and town would work better than detention in the smaller crimes such as gaming and wife beating," he added.

BLUE LABEL

DIFFERENT IN FLAVOR
IN THE BOTTLE THAT POURS
KETCHUP

Educator Calls For $10,000,000 To Push Work On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29—A campaign to raise $10,000,000 to "strengthen and improve the educational program" of the University of Pennsylvania, before its 200th anniversary in 1940, was announced by its president, Dr. Thomas S. Gates, at a banquet of the Associated Pennsylvania Clubs, national alumni organization, in Baltimore.

It is expected that the campaign will be started in the fall of 1936, and that the fund sought will be used, among other things, to maintain a distinguished faculty, to develop library and laboratory facilities, to establish additional scholarships, and to support research projects.

The first step toward the opening of the campaign was taken in June, when the general committee of the University of Pennsylvania Fund authorized its chairman to appoint a special committee to investigate the immediate financial needs of the university and to suggest ways and means to meet them.

Endorsement Awaited

This committee had not completed its work by the time the trustees of the university held their first meeting on Oct. 7, so the final approval of that body must still be obtained. The general committee has already given its unanimous approval, and Dr. Gates expressed confidence that the trustees would not hesitate to endorse the plan.

The campaign is to consist of two parts—the solicitation of subscriptions from alumni, and the canvassing of other friends of the university, including individuals, corporations and foundations.

Professorships and Scholarships

In the alumni section of the work, the present alumni annual giving plan will be adopted as a basis, but contributions will not longer be limited to cash gifts. Pledges of annual contributions for the five-year period of the campaign will also be sought. It is hoped to raise a total of $3,000,000 in this specific fund, which will be devoted to endowing professorships, establishing scholarships, and endowing the book and research funds.

The $7,000,000 sought in the general campaign, apart from alumni, will be used for improving equipment and facilities of the university, for other endowment purposes, and for many other pressing needs.

Dr. Gates said:

"To raise $10,000,000 is not an easy task. Surely it becomes by no means an impossible task, however, when undertaken on behalf of a university which, for nearly two centuries, has combined a distinguished record of scholarly achievement with a full measure of public service."

Virginia History Index Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Dr. Earl G. Swem, librarian of William and Mary College, announces the appearance, about Nov. 1, of the second volume of the Virginia Historical Index. The first volume appeared about a year ago, comprising 1100 pages of three columns to the page and covering alphabet from A to K.

Two source works for historical material included in eight different publications of 48,257 pages indexed, are Hening's Statutes (1619-1792) and the Calendar of Virginia State Papers (1652 to 1869). The Index contains data relating to other states of the Union besides Virginia, particularly those of which the Old Dominion is the "Mother."

The Index was inaugurated in 1927 by a fund provided by 16 members of the Virginia Historical Society, supplemented by a grant-in-aid from the Rockefeller Foundation. The historical society's magazine, as well as the William and Mary Quarterly, long edited by Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, president for 31 years, are among the publications covered.

Four hundred and twenty-five copies (two volumes each) were printed for library subscribers, the Index selling for $100 per copy.

Holidays Called Racket

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29 (AP)—Commenting that "special days and weeks" suggest "a kind of racket," Gov. Eugene Talmadge has refused to proclaim Monday as Navy Day and Oct. 27 as Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Day.

Adult Education In California Is Growing Steadily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—A constantly increasing number of citizens in this State are going back to school, as a means of fitting themselves to cope with changing economic conditions. This conclusion may be drawn from the steadily mounting enrollment figures of the extension division of the University of California.

According to a recent report compiled by Leon J. Richardson, director of the extension division, the enrollment during the school year 1934-35 totaled 33,553, as compared to 25,248 in the previous year. And the latter in turn represents a substantial gain over that of the preceding year.

Mr. Richardson anticipates this upward trend will continue for some time. This belief is borne out by the increasing interest being shown in subjects taught by the extension division.

New Courses Added

Requests received at the opening of the fall school term made it necessary to enlarge the curriculum to include instruction in 137 new courses.

As it is now, instruction is offered in almost every type of course which may be taught by correspondence. And in some instances training is given in subjects which ordinarily would not be considered as being within the scope of the extension division.

An example is a course in Diesel engineering. Theory only is taught in this course, the idea being that the student will be able to grasp the practical details without much difficulty, when he has an understanding of the fundamental principles governing engines of this type.

Few Technical Courses

Few such technical courses are given. The majority are concerned with cultural and commercial subjects. Of the latter, Mr. Richardson said, English and public speaking are the most popular. Persons employed in stores and banks comprise the majority of students in these classes.

One of the reasons for the steadily increasing number of persons taking extension division courses, Mr. Richardson said, is the fact that when once enrolled, many students continue their studies over a period of years.

"Some pupils," he said, "have been with us for 10 years."

White House No Place For President Just Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—For those who wonder why President Roosevelt does not stay home much these days, a member of the White House secretariat described, yesterday, the present chaotic condition of the mansion.

Half of the second floor where the private apartments of the President's family are located is screened off and behind the screens workmen are tearing down plaster, replacing water pipes and rewiring.

Just back from a month's trip, the President has announced that he will leave Washington again Wednesday evening to go to his home at Hyde Park where he will remain over election day on Nov. 5.

He will spend a short time in the Capital before he leaves for his annual Thanksgiving trip to Warm Springs, Georgia. The President is planning to participate in a Georgia homecoming celebration in Atlanta on Nov. 29, the two Georgia Senators were assured when they called at the White House yesterday. He will make an address that will be broadcast on a nation-wide hookup from the Georgia Tech Stadium.

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N. Y. State Bureau For Conserving Of Family Life Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has before him today an appeal by a committee of clergymen, educators and social service workers for the setting up of a state department whose responsibility will be to conserve family life and marriage.

The appeal to the Governor, which was in the form of a report by a committee of which Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, is head, reveals a tremendous increase in divorces, saying that while there were 10,000 granted in 1867 there were 201,000 in 1929.

The population increase since 1870 was placed at 300 per cent, the marriage increase at 400 per cent and the increase in divorces at 2000 per cent.

"In 1870 there was one divorce to every 33 or 34 marriages; in 1934 there was one divorce to every five or six marriages," the report says.

"We recommend the establishment of a new department of state government to be known as the Department of Marriage and the Family, or the Department of Domestic Relations," it continues. "The department, we believe, should be co-ordinated with the Department of Health, the Department of Education and the Department of Public Welfare.

"It should be in charge of the ablest expert in the field of marriage and family life that can be obtained. . . . The program would include a revision of the marriage law, a reform in the administration of the law, the organization of courses in preparation for marriage, the establishment of consultation centers and the development of research which would study the effect of social conditions upon marriage and family life."

Thirty-six per cent of the divorces reported occurred in the first four years of marriage and 66 per cent during the first nine years, the report says. The causes assigned in court action, it adds, do not indicate the true cause of the breakdown.

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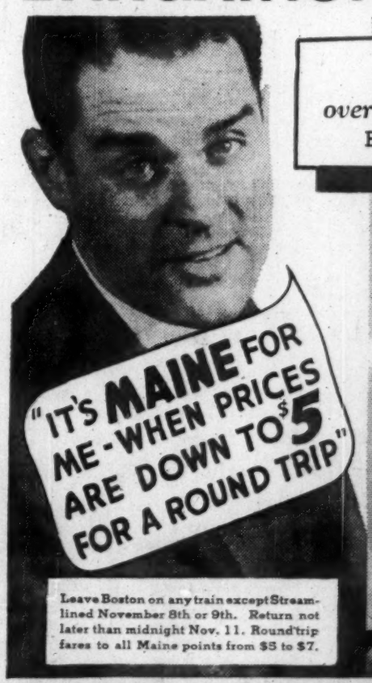
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Leave Boston on any train November 8 or November 9. Return from Montreal any time before midnight November 11. From Quebec November 12.
BOSTON AND MAINE R.R.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

particularly in forwarding the sanctions and designing "mutual aid" to help those who suffer genuinely thereby—which measure is not enthusiastically received in many quarters. Only 10 nations have indorsed it.

Paris— French official opinion is said to be not downcast at the reports of collapse in the negotiations with Italy. Counter-proposals to the Italian minimum demands are in making, it was said.

But an offsettng incident occurred in the first remarks of Ethiopia's new Minister to France, Wolde Mariam. His nation will not go one inch beyond the Committee of Five settlement plan, he said, nor yield one inch of Ethiopian territory to Italy. His remarks were held significant, because Britain has been insistent of late that any settlement be acceptable to Ethiopia.

Washington— It is possible that the United States will apply the doctrine of nonrecognition to any gains of Italy in East Africa. State Department officials are studying the Argentine nonrecognition pact, to which both it and Italy are signatory, calling for nonrecognition of all territory taken by nonpeaceful means.

In Ethiopia—Italian Drive Unresisted

ADDIS ABABA—Little of note was reported from northern and southern fronts, except the slow, unresisted advance of the Italian forces, the Associated Press reports. The northern army is said to have reached Hauzien on the east and to have penetrated the Takkaze River Valley on the west—both being from 25 to 30 miles ahead of the Adowa-Adigrat line.

Emperor Haile Selassie sent his imperial red tent—and that of his double—to the troop concentration center of Dessye. He may be joined there by Gen. Tecle Hawariate, just returned from his post as Minister to France, and Ethiopian delegate at Geneva. General Hawariate is reputed to be one of the most brilliant of all Ethiopia's military experts, and authoritative sources said he might be made chief of staff.

The Italian Minister, Count Vinci-Gigliucci, was reported arrived safely in French Somaliland at the port of Djibouti, accompanied by the last of his subordinates in Ethiopia.

Greece—Regent Tightens Reins on Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Greece approaches the plebiscite on monarchy versus republic—now five days off—with free speech in strong, newly forged chains. Martial law was ended, but the subsequent Government decrees have successfully muzzled the Republican opposition.

The most spectacular act of suppression under those decrees was the arrest of Alexander Papanastasiou, former Premier and leader of the Agrarian Workers Party, for distributing a subversive proclamation.

Public meetings, campaign pamphlets, press columns—all are closed to antigovernment parties. Regent Condylis is reported continuing to purge the Greek armed forces of all Republican elements.

Flood—Relief Rushed in Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP)—Every effort was strained to rescue several hundred persons marooned in flood areas in various sections of Honduras, who are in need of instant aid. The Government received dispatches saying many inhabitants of the vicinity of El Higuerito, in the Cortes zone, were taking refuge in treetops, as waters swirled below.

The Secretary to the President, in a radio address, said that President Carias was rushing necessary relief measures. He said an airplane had dropped packages of foodstuffs in the northern zone.

Washington—Arrival of the U. S. S. Woodcock at Jeremie, Haiti, from Cuba with supplies and relief personnel for work in the sections visited by the latest hurricane was announced today by the Navy.

Radio—Washington Joined to Addis Ababa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Faint dots and dashes direct from the new field radio transmitter set up by the American Navy in Addis Ababa, were received for the first time at the Arlington radio station. Whatever may happen to the regular transmitters there—which are easy targets for airplane bombing—the State Department now has its own emergency source of instant news from the Ethiopian capital.

AAA—Poll Favors Corn-Hog Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With returns from Saturday's corn-hog referendum nearly completed, compilations showed that every state where the poll was held favored continuance of AAA control by majorities ranging from 3-to-1 to 10-to-1. Latest tabulations showed 602,878 favorable votes out of 699,118.

Friends—Mrs. Roosevelt Talks Bring $72,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The American Friends' Service Committee received a total of $72,000 from the shoe company which sponsored 16 15-minute radio talks by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt last spring, it was announced by the committee. Mrs. Roosevelt had the money paid directly to the Quaker organization for welfare and educational work among unemployed West Virginia miners.

Power Inquiry—Charges and Denials Submitted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Federal Trade Commission added this new case to the calendar of its extensive power inquiry: Records were submitted purporting to show that the late Frederick G. Bonfils, publisher of the Denver Post, was paid $350.000 in 1927 to "obtain a favorable attitude" toward a natural gas ordinance issued to the Public Service Company of Colorado. Sworn statements, asserting that the newspaper's records did not show receipt of the money, were submitted simultaneously.

NRA—Labor Unions Asked About New Start

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Looking toward a determination as to whether there shall be another NRA, Maj. George L. Berry, recovery co-ordinator, today dispatched letters to 32,000 labor unions for facts on post-code breakdown of labor standards.

Budget—President Noncommittal on Balancing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Administration would not assume responsibility for the Tugwell speech at Los Angeles, which contended the budget could be balanced by 1938 with all humanitarian needs fully discharged. But there was little doubt here that President Roosevelt is going to strain a point to present a sound economics and sound financial façade to his political campaign.

Spain—Premier Chapaprieta Forms New Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Premier Chapaprieta formed a new Cabinet minus Foreign Minister Lerroux and Education Minister Rocha, as a result of a gambling bribery scandal, attaching to members of the Radical Party. Two Radical Party members were installed in their places, preserving the original semblance of coalition under Roman Catholic domination.

The two ministers who were dropped are not connected with the scandal, but eight subordinates who were alleged to have received bribes were dismissed and seven of them were today turned over to the courts for trial.

President Zamora was said to be anxious not to dismiss all Radical members from the Cabinet, leaving a Roman Catholic Government, though opposition groups are said to favor an end to the present "dummy coalition."

Rogers—Posthumously Awarded Aviation Honor

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A private ceremony was arranged today for presentation to Mrs. Will Rogers of the "Spirit of St. Louis" medallion, awarded posthumously to her late husband, the actor-humorist. The gold medallion was awarded by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in honoring Rogers as one who had contributed most to the development of public confidence in aviation.

New Columbia Course Is Cross-Country Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—An optional plan whereby students may travel through the United States at minimum cost, is the latest addition to the curriculum which has just been announced at new college, Columbia University.

The project, which is still in a formative state, is scheduled to go into effect next year. Any student in the college is eligible to go on the tour, provided that he has been granted permission by his adviser.

Legionnaires Are Urged To Be Dignified on Parade

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29 (AP)—J. Ray Murphy, national commander, admonished American Legionnaires yesterday to be their age when on parade. He told the annual conference of department commanders and adjutants some performances in the annual parade this year had brought much criticism.

"I think," he said, "we all agree that our Legion parades at the national conventions should be pageants of patriotism, should be dignified and completely in accordance with the ideals of our organization."

Repeal Is Sought Of Amendment To Citizenship Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—A nation-wide movement is on today to effect repeal of an amendment to the citizenship and naturalization laws passed by the Seventy-third Congress. This act, which was signed by President Roosevelt on May 24, 1934, provides that any child born of a mixed marriage, in which one of his parents is an American, outside the limits and jurisdiction of the United States must come to the United States and reside in this country continuously for at least five years previous to his eighteenth birthday and that unless this child takes the oath of allegiance to the United States within six months of his twenty-first birthday, it loses its American citizenship.

The measure, it was stressed, "slipped through" and got the President's signature without its import being generally recognized.

Directing Movement

Grosvenor Dawe, of Washington, D. C., formerly editor of Nation's Business, is directing the movement for repeal of the measure and is in New York today conferring with prominent church and industrial groups to enlist their co-operation. One of these is the International Missionary Council, with headquarters at No. 156 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Dawe held that the law was "inimical to the interests of many worthy American citizens" and "alters a basic principle of the law of nationality which has been recognized as valid and proper by all governments."

"It would affect detrimentally many citizens who, by the nature of their lifework," he said, "may be called to serve in foreign fields, whether in business, in religious enterprises, in government employ or in education. Such citizen, should he or she marry an alien and have a child on foreign soil, would find his child to be of the nationality of the country of birth, possessing no privilege or immunities as an American, having no claim upon the diplomatic or consular representatives of the United States and subject to the taxation and inheritance laws of the place of nativity.

"He would be entitled to enter the United States only as an alien, subject to all the rigorous provisions of our immigration laws and liable to be called into the military service of a foreign power in the event of war or even as a conscript in time of peace. He would be definitely deprived of the right to inherit American property under the laws of many of our states."

Philadelphia Lead Urged in Celebrating Constitution in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29 — The Constitution was framed in Philadelphia and in 1937 Philadelphia should lead the nation in celebrating its 150th anniversary, declared James M. Beck at a joint session of the Pennsylvania Historical Association and the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, held here on Oct. 25 to plan a fitting celebration of this anniversary.

Urging friends of the Constitution to support it in these times of stress, Mr. Beck, former Solicitor General of the United States and former United States Representative from this city, decried any attempt to remodel "this masterpiece of statecraft."

"A new Constitutional Convention today would result," he said, "in a saturnalia of demagoguery and in the same confusion as the Tower of Babel."

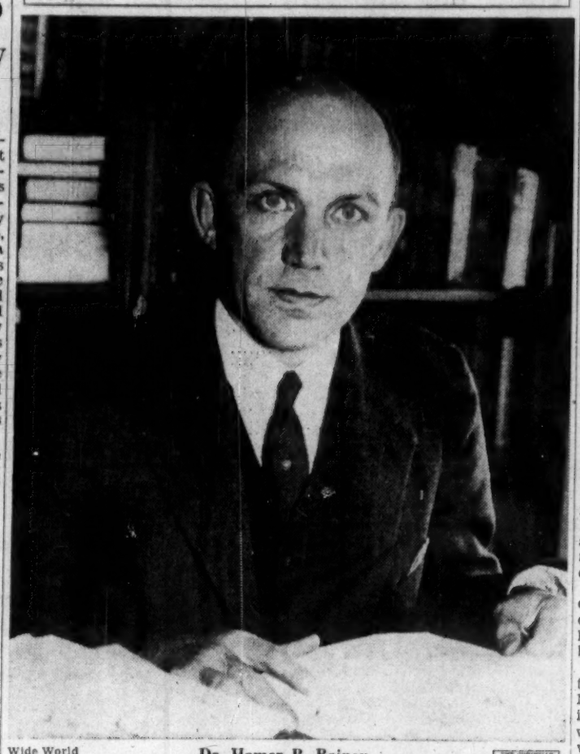
Mr. Beck recognized, however, certain conditions which exist under the Constitution—the result he said of compromises made in drafting it—which, he felt, should be corrected. Among these he pointed out the "travesty on justice" which permits Nevada, with 80,000 people—less than those in the Philadelphia wards which he once represented—to have an equal voice in the Senate with Pennsylvania, with a population at more than 10,000,000.

Geese Finally Leave Treacherous Niagara

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 29 (AP)—Thousands of geese which man had been unable to frighten out of the swift and dangerous waters above Niagara Falls suddenly soared into the air yesterday afternoon and last night only a few hundred were chancing a fatal ride over the Falls.

Conservationists who were ready to send planes roaring over the geese in an attempt to frighten them from the dangerous river sighed with relief as the birds began to take off, for they had feared another night struggling with the swift current would so weaken them that many would be carried over the Falls. This had happened to about 200 of them since they "landed" here Saturday night.

A Man in the News



Wide World

Dr. Homer P. Rainey
Educator-Director of American Youth Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Dr. Homer Price Rainey was chosen by the American Council on Education to conduct its five-year American youth program because he had shown that he was not afraid to pioneer in new fields.

Dr. Rainey has been president of two colleges, Franklin and Bucknell. He left the second to spend $800,000 of Rockefeller Foundation funds in an extended inquiry into conditions now affecting youth in this country. He will have as advisers such eminent persons as Newton D. Baker, Dorothy Canfield Fisher and Dr. Robert M. Hutchins.

Some of the old-timers on the Bucknell University faculty were shocked at Dr. Rainey's experiments there in the last four years. "Participation" has been his theme. "Participation in one Shakespearian play will give the student more knowledge of Shakespeare than a whole year's classroom course," he explains.

Unique Conception

With this he combined a unique conception that a student who gets a bachelor of arts degree should know something of the fine arts. At Bucknell, since Dr. Rainey took charge, students have been getting college credits for taking part in a play, for giving a piano recital or for painting a picture.

Moreover, Dr. Rainey has not been above getting down with the students to show them what he means. On the Bucknell campus it was not unusual to find "prexy" rehearsing his part in the "Messiah" half an hour after playing the winning match in the college tennis championship.

Now, as a sort of vote of confidence in Dr. Rainey and an expression of a hope that his ideas will prevail, Bucknell has elected their outgoing president a member of its board of directors.

Baseball Player

Before he entered the educational field, Dr. Rainey was an outstanding baseball player down in Texas. He turned down a chance to play major-league ball to become an instructor at his alma mater—Austin College. He served there three years, took two years off to get his M. A. and Ph. D. from the University of Chicago, then stepped from professor of education at the University of Oregon to the presidency of Franklin College in Indiana where he stayed five years before going to Bucknell.

Educators have had their eye on Dr. Rainey for some time as a result of studies he has made of the liberal arts college, the junior college and public school finance.

No Illusions

Dr. Rainey has no illusions about the magnitude of his new job. Educators generally consider the National Youth Administration, created this summer by President Roosevelt, a temporary emergency organization. They are already looking for something of a broader scope. Hundreds of organizations are helping youth today but their programs are not co-ordinated in any way. In addition there are thousands of young people not under the influence of any institution.

Before he is through, Dr. Rainey may recommend some drastic changes in the American educational system that will make it more adequate to meet the problems of a modern-day youth which faces a leisure-giving, job-scarce world.

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Thirteen Dog Heroes Honored By N.Y. Anti-Vivisection Society

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Thirteen new names are today inscribed on the New York Anti-Vivisection Society's roster of dog heroes. Five of them live in New York; eight have their homes in other parts of the United States—all the way from El Reno, Okla., to San Francisco. All were honored, however, here on Saturday, when the society observed its semiannual Animal Hero Day.

Modestly, as becomes heroes, the New York City dogs received medals appropriately inscribed "Always True-Hearted" at ceremonies at the Astor Hotel. Each had shown outstanding intelligence in a critical situation. Out of a moment of need, springing from the urgency of human helplessness in fires, accidents, an attempted suicide and from the distress of their own fellow creatures of the dog, cat, and bird world, had arisen their spontoneous desire to serve.

There was "Paddy," a collie familiar to thousands of persons who have seen him in the street here. He saved two kittens and a canary by rousing his mistress, Mrs. Alice Manchester, in their behalf.

"Rags," a Bedlingham terrier, owned by Charles J. Possa, was another hero honored by the society. He had awakened his mistress when fire broke out in the Alvin Hotel.

"Rex von Stochfish," who came to the exercises from Greenwood Lake, N. Y., had rushed out into the road in time to save a terrier from the wheels of a truck. Mrs. Dorothy Kolar who owns this police dog, added that he had proved his faithfulness by walking 50 miles to return home after having been coaxed away by a stranger.

A Pomerainian, "Snookie," belonging to Mrs. Carl L. Tenny, had called attention, by barking, to gas fumes which led to the rescue of an attempted suicide.

A famous dog of Red Bank, N. J., named "Lucason of Ashtead o'Bellhaven," was not present, but will receive a medal for rescuing a boy from drowning.

"Silver Knabe," the Oklahoma police dog, had brought help to his owner, Edward Slattery, when Mr. Slattery was pinned beneath automobile wreckage, and "Peter Plum," a Scotch terrier in San Francisco, had discovered a fire between his apartment and the ceiling below and notified his mistress, Miss Eleanor Byrd Gless.

A man hero in the group was awarded a set of animal book-ends for his humane acts. He was Thomas Hannaberry, of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Tax Cut Accompanied By Police Raise in Pay

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 29 (AP)—City authorities here spread joy by two moves seldom made in conjunction.

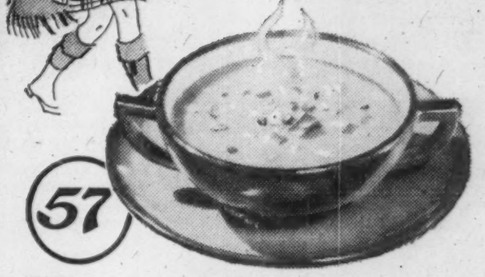
Mayor Ben Hill Brown said the city was cutting its tax levy by two mills and raising the pay of policemen and firemen $10 a month.

He explained that the tax reduction was based upon estimated increases in returns per mill and that the rates restored salaries cut by reason of depression.

Husbands love our delicious Pound Cake!
DRAKE'S CAKES

HEINZ 57

A Scotchman gave us a liberal compliment on this soup



WE weren't surprised when a canny Scotchman recently dispensed extravagant praise in favor of Heinz Scotch Broth, a tasty blend of mutton, barley, and vegetables. Our delicious, home-style soups are winning wide acclaim from thrifty people everywhere—for they represent good eating on shorter soup hours and many pennies saved in the pocketbook. We make these soups in small batches from the finest ingredients—carefully prepare them in open kettles according to old-fashioned home recipes. Check the 20 kinds at your grocer's. Start enjoying these home-flavor soups *NOW*—without the work and worry of home preparation.

HEINZ home-style SOUPS

HEINZ 57

HEINZ KETCHUP ADDS RARE NEW flavor to the most inexpensive foods!

Perk up the plainest foods with a dash of Heinz Tomato Ketchup, rich and spicy! It's a quick, sure way to bring life to listless dinners—allure to humdrum meals.

Wherefore this wondrous gift peculiar to our Ketchup? Specially bred tomatoes for one thing. Extra-luscious they are—tenderly raised from prize seedlings developed in Heinz own greenhouses—and simmered into Ketchup the very day they're picked. Naturally we use only spices rare and fine enough to match such marvelous tomatoes. Our personal representatives scour the Orient in search of these.

So glorify undistinguished dishes with this exciting sauce! Keep a bottle of Heinz Tomato Ketchup always on the table. If in doubt as to the kind, let your children choose—experience has taught us they like Heinz best.

HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP

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See your local newspaper for station and time.

Ethiopian Ex-Slave Reveals Why He Revered Old Master And How He Won Freedom

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—According to official statistics, 17,000 slaves have been freed in Ethiopia, since the issuing of the Emancipation Edict in 1924, most of them here in the capital, Addis Ababa. I wanted to talk to some of them, so one day I announced to a number of native "boys" who serve us journalists as interpreters, servants, councilors and friends, that I would give a thaler to anyone who would bring me a real freed slave and a thaler to the ex-slave also. A thaler is 30 American cents.

Three days passed with no results and I said to myself, "I guess those statistics are only propaganda; I'll have to pursue my ex-slaves in subtler ways."

Then it rained very hard, the second time for the day, as often. An avalanche of enormous drops banged down on the tin roof of my hotel and torrents of red water raced down the streets. The puddle in front of our place became a lake. It was a rather pleasant aerial bombardment and I retired to my room for a bit of drowsy contemplation, considering that was the best way to take advantage of the thunderous, gloomy splendor of the storm.

A Knock and a Boy

I was awakened by a knock at my door and dreamily shouted "Come in" without getting up from the sofa. A dark skinned, fine featured, bright looking boy timidly appeared and said, "Hello, Mister."

"Well, hello. Where were you in that cloud burst?" I asked.

"Waiting in a tukul up the street."

"Didn't the rain beat in through the straw roof?"

"Not a drop, sir, my people know how to make roofs."

"Well, what can I do for you?"

"I've found the slave," he said cautiously.

"What slave?" I exclaimed, rising.

"You said you wanted to see a slave," he insisted.

"I guess you've come to the wrong door. What'd I do with a slave? It's all I can do to find work for my 'boy'. 'Are you a dealer?' I asked, still partly asleep, but interested.

"But aren't you the man who wanted to talk to an ex-slave?" he asked, somewhat frightened.

At last I "came to" and gratefully said, "Now I understand. Sure I want to. Did you find one?"

"Yes, he's here."

"Where?"

"Just outside the door."

"Bring him in."

Classic Type of Slave

Then a black, quite well-dressed young man was ushered into my room. His hair was clipped, his face round, nose flat and lips thick. His body was stout and his legs short. It was a classic slave type, but he looked intelligent, and was clean.

"You see how different he is from us," said the proud Ethiopian who had brought him. And there really was a striking difference. One was a Negro of the most extreme sort and the other resembled the most refined white man in every respect except his dark skin and woolly hair.

I started my questions by asking, "What is your name?"

"Ghumsa now; it was Khadur when I was a slave. The judge who freed me changed it," answered the black boy.

"Where are you from?"

"I don't know."

"Who was your father?"

"I don't know."

"Have you a mother?"

"I used to have. She's in the country they took me from. She was a slave too."

"Any sisters or brothers?"

"A sister; she's a slave."

Uncertain As to Age

"How old are you?"

"I don't know."

"Fifteen?"

"More."

"Twenty-five?"

"Less, I think nineteen."

"What experience in your life do you first remember?"

"When I came to Addis Ababa. I was with my master and many other servants and slaves. I was so little that I had to ride on a mule. We traveled for days."

"When was that?"

"I don't know. I didn't have these teeth yet." He opened his mouth and pointed to his fine white teeth.

"What did you do for your master?"

"Brought him water and poured it over his hands when he washed, carried his umbrella, hat and gun and ran errands."

"Was he bad to you?"

"No, he was good as a father. I'm sorry he died. Peace be to his soul."

"Did he beat you?"

"Of course."

"How?"

Oh, Yes, Master Beat Him

"With a whip and a stick. He also slapped me and struck me on the head with his fist." Ghumsa demonstrated how his master had done it.

"Well, if he beat you, why do you say he was kind and fatherly?"

"A good father must beat even his children."

"What did he beat you for?"

"I've forgotten. I forgot it at once. But there must have been a reason. A slave is not beaten for nothing."

"What was the master's work?"

"He was a kind of 'boy' in a government office."

"Poor?"

"Not poor nor rich."

"Did he have any children?"

"A little girl."

"How did you live?"

"All in one tukul."

"Did you eat with them?"

"No, separately. A master doesn't eat with a slave. Sometimes I ate with the servants. I slept in one corner, my master and his family in another."

"Did you have enough to eat?"

"Plenty. There was always food in the master's house."

"How did you get free?"

"The master died and I ran off."

"Where to?"

"A monastery and entered a school. boys. But after nine months an epi- The monks kept me along with other demic broke out and I came back here."

"Why didn't the master's relatives catch you?"

"They couldn't find me. They didn't suppose I'd flee to a monastery."

"What did you do when you got back?"

"Tried to get a job as a servant, but nobody would have me. They knew I was a runaway slave, and were afraid my master would cause them trouble. So I had to get free."

"How did you do it?"

"I waited for the slave-freeing judge on the street. I stopped him and said, 'Mr. Judge, I'm a slave; my master's dead and I want to be freed.'"

"What did he do?"

"Called a policeman and had me arrested. I was put in the slave prison and chained to another slave. I received two besas a day (two American cents) from the emperor to buy food with. After a month my case came up. The judge knew that I was telling the truth, rejected the claims of my master's lawyers and freed me. There's my document," whereupon he showed me his emancipation certificate very impressively signed and sealed.

He Has a Job

"What are you doing now?"

"I am the servant of a tailor."

"How much pay do you get?"

"Food, clothes, shelter and a thaler and a half a month."

"Are you really better off now than as a slave?"

"How can you ask such a question?" he protested. "Is there anyone who doesn't want freedom? Is it better to be a thief or an honest man? Now I can leave my master if I want to."

Although timid and exceedingly modest, often speaking in a very low voice, he had answered my questions in a straightforward and intelligent manner. It was plain that, although he receives only 45 cents a month in wages, he is far better off than the slaves we see here daily on the streets. He was wearing a toga and showed pronounced self-respect. For him freedom has been a new life as well as a new name.

I arose and gave him a thaler, on receipt of which he bowed very low. I also paid the boy who had brought him and we shook hands in parting. Then I held out my hand to the ex-slave. He bowed, covered his hands with his toga and shook mine.

"He's very happy," commented my interpreter. "Somebody has shaken hands with him. Nobody usually shakes hands with an ex-slave."

Financial Boycott of Italy Expected to Break Resistance

Equal Market Status for 'Have-Nots' Being Urged

London Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 29—The legitimate demand for colonial development on the part of the "have-not nations" cannot longer be ignored without risk to world peace.

This was the keynote of a conference held here today at which Sir Arthur Salter, the Marquis of Lothian, Mr. Leonard Barnes, Prof. Norman Bentwich, Prof. William Macmillan, Mr. C. Roden Buxton and Sir John Harris were among the speakers.

The conference was called together by the National Peace Council of which Dr. George P. Gooch is president.

Economic Opportunity

The object was to discuss questions of economic opportunity including those of the accessibility of raw materials and of markets, of restrictions on trade and migration, and of the disposition of alcohol territories, in their bearing upon the prevention of war and aggression.

Sir Arthur Salter opened the proceedings. He said that Japan, Germany and Italy all showed that danger lay in allowing industrial countries, with large and growing populations, to feel themselves excluded from opportunities for trade and expansion which were open to states possessed of colonial empires. The three countries, Sir Arthur went on to say, suffered real handicaps and they cherished many illusions as to gain which colonies bring.

Must Right Wrongs

"We can never dissipate those illusions," he declared, "unless we remove their grievances."

Colonies, he continued, did not offer an outlet for surplus population by emigration. All the Europeans in tropical African colonies were less than the increase in Italy's population in a single year.

Raw materials were at present supplied on equal terms to all buyers. But countries without colonies feared they might suffer from future discrimination and be under a disadvantage in case of war. They could, and should, be assured against these dangers. This was the first step to take, since it was easier to guard against a future evil than to remove an existing one.

Markets were much more important. Until recently both Great Britain and Holland had given equal treatment to all the world; the danger to their dispersed and vulnerable empires would be greatly increased if the system of differential tariffs were extended. But in changing its system Great Britain had only followed the practice of nearly all colonial powers. Transfer of colonies was, in any near future, an impracticable solution. The true policy was the full application of the system of double trusteeship, to the inhabitants and to the outside world, with responsibility to an international authority. In other words not only ex-German colonies but others of the same type should be held under League Mandate, with provision as to equality of opportunity for the trade and enterprise of all countries.

Where Italy Must Look for Raw Materials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Where does Italy get her raw material for use in the manufacture of munitions and for the prosecution of war?

The following table analyzes the chief items of this class of Italian imports during 1934. The figures in the first column refer to total imports and the second column gives the sources of supply.

The figures are taken from the official Italian returns as follows:

Main Sources of Imports 1934 (in Lire)

	Total Imports	Sources	
Coal	775,000,000	Germany	321,000,000
		Great Britain	290,000,000
		Other countries	164,000,000
Coke	82,000,000	Germany	40,000,000
		France	10,000,000
		Great Britain	8,000,000
		Other countries	24,000,000
Petrol	25,000,000	Roumania	10,000,000
		U. S. S. R.	5,000,000
		United States	4,000,000
		Persia	3,000,000
		Other countries	3,000,000
Benzine	86,000,000	Persia	29,000,000
		U. S. S. R.	19,000,000
		Roumania	16,030,000
		Netherlands India	8,000,000
		Other countries	14,000,000
Oil Residue	116,000,000	Roumania	44,000,000
		U. S. S. R.	25,000,000
		Other countries	47,000,000
Raw Cotton	722,000,000	United States	449,000,000
		Egypt	139,000,000
		India and Ceylon	109,000,000
		Other countries	25,000,000
Wool	511,000,000	Australia	215,000,000
		Argentina	81,000,000
		South Africa	55,000,000
		Other countries	160,000,000
Rubber	64,000,000	India and Ceylon	30,000,000
		Netherlands India	30,000,000
		Other countries	4,000,000
Iron and Steel	219,000,000	France	71,000,000
		United States	31,000,000
		Belgium	24,000,000
		Switzerland	13,000,000
		Other countries	80,000,000
Copper	121,000,000	United States	38,000,000
		Chile	38,000,000
		Portuguese Africa	26,000,000
		Other countries	19,000,000
Tin	54,000,000	Straits Settlements	38,000,000
		Great Britain	6,000,000
		Other countries	10,000,000
Nickel	17,000,000	Great Britain	6,000,000
		United States	4,000,000
		Norway	2,000,000
		Germany	1,000,000
		Other countries	4,000,000

In none of the articles on the above list can Italy supply a tithe of even her peacetime requirements. The same is true of lead and manganese, two minerals of which she imported no less than 374,000 and 643,000 quintals, respectively, in 1934 (100 quintals equals 98 tons). Great Britain supplied 171,000 quintals of the lead, Austria 105,000, Turkey 54,000 and Yugoslavia 34,000, leaving only 10,000 quintals to come from other sources.

In manganese, the detailed figures for 1934 were: U. S. S. R., 389,000 quintals; Palestine, 172,000; Algeria, 36,000; South Africa, 31,000. This leaves 25,000 quintals to be accounted for from minor suppliers.

What Has She Laid By?

It is not known what stocks of these materials Italy has laid up against the rainy day of economic sanctions. Although so far this year she has imported much larger quantities than she did last, most judges are inclined to think that the preparations for the African campaign have already absorbed the whole of the extra quantities. Moreover, financial considerations were making it necessary for her to lead a more or less hand-to-mouth existence in respect of all of them, even before the League's financial blockade started.

There is reason to believe, for instance, that early in October Italy was in the market for 60,000 tons of copper, and that ultimately she had to be content with only 3000 tons owing to the difficulty of financing a large purchase. This very modest purchase would seem to leave her normal requirements for 1936 still uncovered.

Increase This Year

The extent to which Italy increased her imports of minerals in the early part of 1935 is shown in the following table:

Article	First 5 Months of 1934	First 5 Months of 1935
Coal	4,300,000 (tons)	5,500,000 (tons)
Coke	390,819 (tons)	326,072 (tons)
Copper	260,376 (quintals)	429,177 (quintals)
Lead	15,646 (quintals)	67,735 (quintals)
Nickel	6,148 (quintals)	7,961 (quintals)
Tin	16,685 (quintals)	21,422 (quintals)
Zinc	7,941 (quintals)	14,268 (quintals)

Pressure Is Depended On to Exert Moral Force by Isolation

Hope for Quick End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The financial boycott of Italy, the Monitor learns on the best-informed banking and official authority here, depends for early results much more upon the moral effects inseparable from the isolation among world peoples which it connotes, than on the material pressure it must ultimately exert.

The Bank for International Settlements, authorities here agree, is not in a position to affect the situation, unless Italy should apply to it for credits. In that case the central banks constituting the world bank's board of directors would decide the action to be taken.

Apart from this, the bank, having been constituted originally to be entirely apart from the League of Nations, cannot now abandon this independence. Article 20 of the bank's statutes indeed specifically excludes any action inimical to a member state.

The Bank for International Settlements also having not yet made effectual the original scheme of its constitution, whereby one of its functions was to be that of an international financial clearing house, does not control any large sums belonging to Italy. Out of the bank's total deposits of 471,000,000 Swiss francs, 296,000,000 belong to the German reparations account.

Italy's share of the balance is comparatively negligible. Italy's contribution to the bank's capital also is estimated at considerably less than £1,000,000.

Specific action on the part of British banks to apply financial sanctions against Italy await United Kingdom Government orders. But this fact is not considered material as British credits to Italy have long been suspended for economic reasons, and assets here belongong to Italian citizens have been largely transferred to Switzerland and the United States in order to escape the boycott. There is also on balance nearly £5,000,000 now owing to British nationals for shipments to Italy not yet paid for.

Reliable information has also been received that there is no truth in recent reports of a Paris loan to Italy.

Italy's total possible resources in gold and external currency and securities are estimated by high authority here at eight milliards of lira (130,000,000 sterling). This includes approximately £70,000,000 gold.

How long this sum would enable Italy to carry on war if all new sources of supply were cut off is held to be uncertain, but something less than one year is considered a reasonable estimate.

It has been found by the British Government experts, the Monitor learns, that the necessary juridical authority for imposing Britain's share of the financial blockade of Italy can be provided by orders in council—that is, executive acts by the cabinet—without resort to fresh legislation.

Teachers Must Take Oath or Face Loss Of Jobs in Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29 (AP)—Pennsylvania's teachers refusing to take an oath of allegiance to the American flag or failing to require pupils to do so should be discharged summarily, Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti has ruled.

"Whether such refusal be based upon conscientious or religious scruples, or upon any other reason, it should be followed by immediate dismissal," declared Mr. Margiotti in an opinion given Lester K. Ade, superintendent of public instruction.

The ruling added that students refusing to pledge allegiance to country and flag also should be considered as insubordinate and the act "treated as any other refusal to obey the lawful regulations of our schools."

Superintendent Ade requested a ruling after several teachers had refused to swear allegiance, some of them on religious grounds.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29 (AP)—A pledge and a salute to the flag of the United States by school teachers and pupils, once every day, was demanded recently by the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Department, American Legion. A resolution the committee adopted requested the state department of education to order that practice.

Nations Join to Spread Sanctions Net on Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

limit was fixed too soon but had it been extended it is probable there would have been still many stragglers. In any case the figures should be taken as a beginning only. And the polling in this international peace plebiscite is not closed.

As for the fifth proposition, which concerns the organization of mutual aid by a system of compensations, there is clearly no enthusiasm. A mere handful of countries—South Africa, Guatemala, Siberia, Luxembourg, New Zealand and Russia—have hitherto declared themselves affirmatively.

In this connection, the Swiss note after showing the difficulties of refusing reception of Italian goods, remarks that the Covenant certainly gives Switzerland the right of indemnification by other members of the League. Nevertheless, after examination, the Federal Council has acquired the conviction that even if other states showed the greatest good will it would be unhappily impossible for Switzerland to obtain even partial compensation for heavy losses in the economic domain. How then could it expect political, intellectual and moral damages resulting from the rupture of relations with Italy and Switzerland be repaired?

Lively Session Likely

From all this it would seem to follow that the meeting of the Co-ordination Committee, which has the duty of determining the date for the practical application of sanctions, will be by no means a mere formality. On the contrary, if the boycott, whose organization was proposed by the British, is to be effective, the gaps caused by nonparticipation of non-members, by the abstention of certain members, by the reservation of others and by the hesitation of those who have postponed their replies, must be taken into calculation.

The meeting at which the final decisions are to be taken this week accordingly assumes the greatest possible importance for the system of sanctions and perhaps for the future of the League.

Their recognition of the increasing importance of this week's meeting is said to be actuating Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, and Premier Pierre Laval of France, to be present. It has been announced that they will attend the meeting of the Co-ordination Committee.

Permission to Serve On Two Boards Asked

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The power commission said yesterday that nearly 800 applications had been received from officers and directors of utility companies and banks, asking permission to act as officer or director of more than one company.

The applicants included:

Massachusetts: Frank H. Golding, Cambridge; Jeison Joseph Ambrose, Bentley Wirt Warren and Donald C. Jewett, Boston.

Vermont: William Johnston Jr., William H. Lawson and William A. Buttrick, Rutland.

Connecticut: Harry G. Waterbury and Alfred Warner Dater, Stamford.

Maine: Frederick Daniel Gordon and Robert Braun, Portland; Homer T. Waterhouse, Biddeford.

Rhode Island: David Daly, Pawtucket.

New Hampshire: James Chamberlin Taft, Greenville; Norwin S. Bean, Manchester.

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Shoemakers still talk of "Oxfords"—but the staid, black lace-shoe of pre-War days has faded from fashion, and the modern generation translates the term into a thousand charming fantasies of colour and design which amply prove that beauty and use may well march in step together!

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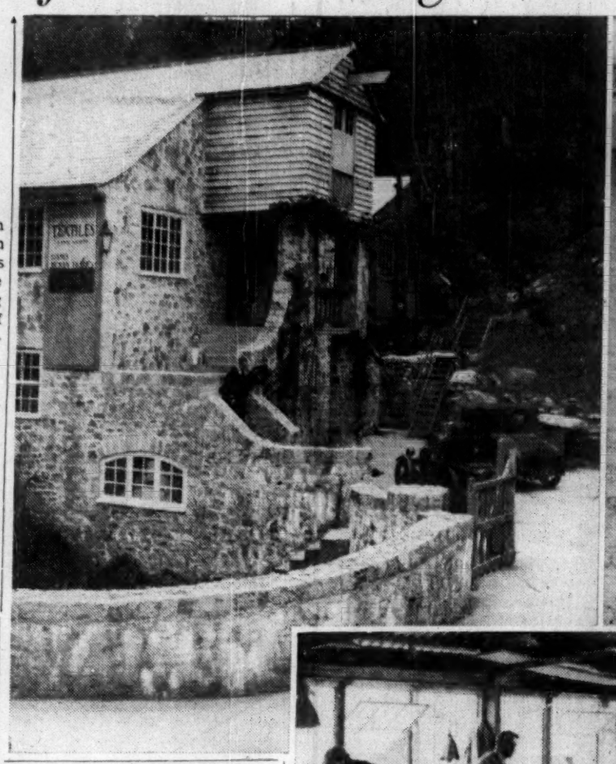
New Design for Rural Living Tested on Devonshire Estate

Farms, woodlands, industries gardens, schools and theaters included in activities which give employment to 900 and attract many customers.



By Charles E. Brown — **Research and Education Guide Work on Elmhirst Development**

The Textile Factory on the Darlington Estate Is Set Among Trees. It Handles Wool From the Sheep to Finished Tweed. Seed Sowing Is Carried On by the Latest Methods. In the Carpenter Shop Garden Furniture Is Manufactured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOTNES, Eng.—An experiment in rural community development on Dartington Hall Estate near here is bringing encouragement to those who have lately been advocating decentralization as a solution of some of Britain's economic problems.

This scheme, which provides for vocational education and rural-industrial research, is an Anglo-American affair. Ten years ago there was a roofless old Manor House on a derelict estate. Today it is a going concern operating three farms, extensive woodlands and gardens, four schools, two theaters and a dozen industries, employing more than 900 persons and counting its customers by the thousands.

This transformation has been carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Leonard K. Elmhirst. Mrs. Elmhirst was formerly Mrs. Dorothy Whitney Straight of the United States, who brought to the realization of her plans a considerable fortune.

Opportunities for Work

The employees on the estate, the workers on the farms and in the shops, come chiefly from Torquay and Paignton and from the smaller villages round about, and are employed in the ordinary way. The scheme has greatly relieved the unemployment problem in Devonshire.

With the increase in taxes and death duties since the World War, England's great estates are breaking up, the rural population is concentrating in the towns, and the old systems of land-tenure and management are being thrown into the discard. Where once a great-grandson's interests guided farm policy, the ruling motive today is too often a quick return on investment. Land and tenant suffer in consequence.

The Dartington Hall experiment attempts to meet this situation and to face the country's social, agricultural and economic problems from a new point of view.

Three Vital Factors

It sets out to prove that the right combination of capital investment, scientific management, and good will can lift agriculture from its present role as the Cinderella of human activities into a desirable field for intelligent people, with a status on the stock exchange at least equal to that of the manufacture of motors or soap.

The Elmhirsts made haste slowly. No five-year plan suited them; they adopted a 10-year plan of which the first two years were to be spent thinking and planning, the next five years in research, and the last three in trial and experiment; then full steam ahead toward productive capacity. For, obviously, if this scheme is to succeed in providing a practicable design for rural living, it must pay its own way. This 10-year plan is now drawing to a close and the Dartington Hall experiment is about to enter on its test years.

The working plan is to develop to their fullest the natural products of the countryside, and to incorporate into the rural scene such industries as produce finished goods from these products. The slogan is "Everything of the best, and the good life for all."

Emphasis on Quality

All milk produced, for instance, is either Certified or Grade A. The herd of first-class animals has been proved by accurate figures to be one of the most paying propositions on the estate.

Apple and pear orchards led to the pressing of cider and perry, and many additional acres are profitably used for cultivating table fruit.

Sheep on the moors produce wool. A textile mill, set among trees by the brookside, handles that wool from the moment of shearing till fine tweeds and shetlands of individual weave are folded on bolts for the best London stores.

All Dartington Hall cloth is hand-woven. Improved spinning machines, invented on the estate, have been patented. The mill has worked out what it considers an ideal equipment for 25 or 30 workers and has already advised groups of workmen in Scandinavia on how to set up similar workshops.

The woodlands furnish timber for the new sawmill with its 80-foot span gantry and its five-ton traveling crane, run by homemade electricity, is designed to handle the product of the woodlands department 50 years hence. Meanwhile it also buys timber from other estates and meets large Admiralty and railway orders.

Furniture-making shops and a building company, subsidiary to the Limited Liability Company that runs the estate, utilize large quantities of the sawn timber.

Courses in forestry are offered by the woodlands department, and valuable experiments in kiln drying are carried on.

The estate's elementary and secondary schools provide a nucleus around which the intellectual life of the community develops and make possible a varied curriculum of evening classes for adults.

Cultural Entertainment

In addition, the estate offers a home to the internationally known Jooss-Leeder School of Dance. This broadens contacts of the workers and provides entertainment of a high order.

In the schools, as on the farms, fear and competition have been ruled out as goads to activity. Their place is taken by interest in the thing for its own sake and the pleasure of outdistancing one's own record. The schools cultivate a view of the world as a whole, presenting the problems of Dartington Hall, of Devonshire, of England and the Empire as parts of the world problem.

The international outlook of the educational department is paralleled on the practical side by that of the research department. This is a service department divided into chemical and economic sides. Its object is to supply the practical workers with the material they need to think clearly and plan wisely.

In Touch With Research

The chemist keeps in touch with the latest discoveries of the agricultural research institutes and the universities. He tests the milk, the soil, fertilizers and feeds; he advises the sawmill force on drying and seasoning, the textile mill on dyes, the pottery on glazes. He is the link between the activities of the farms and the industries and the rapid march of modern natural science.

The economist watches the trends of the world's markets, and studies the probable influence of political, financial, economic and climatic conditions in different parts of the world on future prices. He collects and analyzes the statistics of production and distribution costs for the estate, advises as to the probable productivity of capital investments and helps to keep the scheme in economic balance both internally and externally.

The research department is considered the core of the organization.

Mr. Elmhirst, as president of the International Association of Agricultural Economists, is in an ideal position to glean the best practices from all corners of the globe. In developing the experiment knowledge from many countries has been brought into play.

Experience Drawn Upon

American and Canadian experience was consulted in planning the poultry and dairy departments; their forestry methods are constantly studied. The manager of the Cider House visits France and Germany on his holidays to pick up new ideas.

An experienced farmer, Mr. Nielson, has been brought over from Denmark to run a demonstration dairy farm of some 300 acres alongside another farm of comparable size managed according to the time-honored diversified Devonshire plan brought up to date. Experience with rural reconstruction schemes in India, and study-visits to Russia and the United States, have helped to round out Mr. Elmhirst's wide view.

An important aspect of this scheme is that it aims to develop a design for rural life that will fit equally well either into the present political framework or into a system in which the land is owned by the nation. The profits which the complex of activities should shortly produce will enrich no individual landowner but be returned to the community through the trust fund which finances research and education.

1000 Visitors a Month

Whatever knowledge these two departments, together with the farms and the factories, may add to men's store is available to all serious inquiries. Dartington Hall, drawing on world experience, is glad to pay back to that fund.

As this fact becomes generally known, more and more visitors flock to see the estate. Some are neighboring farmers and serious students; others are sightseers in search of England's beauty spots, or Americans drawn by a desire to see how part of the great Whitney fortune is being spent for the good of mankind. The total number of visitors now averages more than 1000 a month.

This has necessitated the formation of one more department—the guides department (not self-supporting!) to show visitors through the handsome medieval hall, the attractive Tudor gardens, laid out with Sir Walter Raleigh's advice, and the broad acres of thriving farm-land with their dependent industrial buildings.

Words often fail visitors in their attempt to describe the beauty of the scene, but their comments on the workers are unanimous: "What a cheerful-looking lot of people!"

League Must Quit Using Italy's Marble

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Oct. 29

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' sanctions against Italy have created an unusual situation in connection with the new League Palace, scheduled to be occupied about Nov. 15.

Most of the rose marble used in construction of the palace comes from Italy and much of it is still due to arrive. League sanctions prohibit the reception of goods under existing contracts, so the League itself must look elsewhere for marble.

Roads Association Seeks $400,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 29—An increase that would bring the annual congressional appropriation for roads to $400,000,000 was asked in resolutions adopted at the twenty-third convention of the United States Good Roads Association here last week.

Other resolutions adopted asked: development of a system of trans-continental highways; creation of a cabinet office entitled secretary of highways; systematic beautification of national highways; establishment of uniform state aviation laws, and creation of state airway systems; the freeing of all toll bridges.

The association, over which Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama presided, also voiced approval of the return of gasoline and motor taxes for highway purposes, these taxes to be collected by government agencies. Senator Bankhead was unanimously elected to head the association for another year.

Greek Plebiscite Marked by Ban On Free Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Oct. 29—With only five more days to run before Greece's great national plebiscite to decide for monarchy or republic, the Regent, Gen. George Condylis, today ended martial law which he imposed on the whole country when he declared Greece a monarchy nearly three weeks ago.

The Regent's firm grip, however, remains unrelaxed, and the opposition complains that both the press and public opinion have been effectively gagged by yesterday's Cabinet proclamation of the inviolability of the Monarchist regime and the issue of two drastic decrees against opponents.

Charged with having circulated a subversive proclamation, Alexander Papanastasiou, former Premier and now leader of the Agrarian Workers' Party, has been arrested. George Papandreu, former leader of the United Democratic Party, is now a prisoner in his hotel.

Restrictions on Press

Under threat of heavy penalties the press is forbidden to publish anything which might undermine the regime or incite to disaffection. It also is not allowed to discuss events which led up to General Condylis's coup d'état, which caused the overthrow of the Republic.

The press prohibition also applies to what is said at public meetings in criticism of the Government and all printed or written matter ridiculing the Monarchist cause or the King's person.

Offenses against the decree can be summarily dealt with, the offending newspaper suspended, and printed matter and printing presses seized for as long as three months.

Arms Strictly Limited

A second decree forbids the carrying of arms, except sporting guns, by civilians in any part of Greece.

Despite the rigorous censorship it is learned from a reliable source that the Government has been effecting a further purge of the army, navy and air force by getting rid of remaining Republican elements left over from the Condylis purge immediately after he crushed Republican insurgents during the Venizelos revolt in March. It is also reported that Republican leaders are being severely "restrained."

Cruiser Ready for King

Government supporters declare the measures are purely precautionary since they say Republican "die-hards" are just as extreme as their own "bitter-enders." Opponents retort that they are ready to put up with a good deal of restraint for the sake of law and order provided Sunday's plebiscite is fair.

Meanwhile, the cruiser Averoff is being hastily refitted in order to bring King George back to Greece after the plebiscite has indicated the people's desire for a monarchy. The cruiser will be accompanied by destroyers and will fly the flag flown at the battles of Cape Helles and Lemnos against Turkey in 1912.

Child Labor Loses Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama Legislature recently refused to ratify the federal child labor amendment, despite its advocacy by Gov. Bibb Graves who says he will include the measure in a call for a special session of the Legislature in the spring.

Mongolia Rejects Japanese Demand For Extra Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 29—The reply of the Outer Mongolian Government to the Japanese ultimatum demanding that a Japanese representative be stationed at Urga Baintumen in Interior Mongolia, ostensibly for the purpose of settling border disputes arising between Mongolia and Manchoukuo, was received here. It insists that border disputes can be adequately dealt with through existing representatives stationed at Manchuli in Manchuria and Tamsyksume in Mongolia where they have immediate access to the border in the event of further incidents.

The Mongolian reply expresses indignation concerning the peremptory tone of Japanese representative Kanki, who allegedly told the Mongolian representatives at the Manchuli Conference that they must accept the demands for three Manchoukuo representatives in Mongolia, including one at Urga, or take the consequences. The reply urged Manchoukuo to abandon its peremptory treatment of the question and to discuss it on the purely practical basis of assuring peace and order along the border.

The Mongolian reply did not flatly reject the Japanese demands, although the opinion is expressed that they are really intended not so much to facilitate settlement of boundary disputes as to enable Japanese influence to penetrate into the interior of the country.

The Soviet Government has been much concerned over the Manchuli ultimatum. This anxiety is due to the fact that the Republic of Mongolia is patterned on the Soviet model and maintains close relations with the Moscow Government, although Mongolia is independent. In addition it is apparent that further penetrations by Japan and Manchoukuo would bring these related states closer to Soviet territory. Also coupled with the situation is the recent series of border incidents between the Soviets and Manchoukuo where there were casualties. The Moscow press has frequently referred to similar moves by Japan aimed directly or indirectly at the Soviet Government.

Move to Oust Mayor Countered in Nebraska

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 29 (AP)—The move to recall Charles W. Bryan, brother of the late commoner and thrice Governor of Nebraska, as Mayor of Lincoln has been interrupted but not stopped by official and other difficulties.

First, City Clerk Theo Berg declared the petitions for the recall election listed but 5833 names, 13 short of the necessary number to order an election. Then, City Attorney Loren Laughlin took a look at the lists and charged many of the signatures were forgeries. And finally, a group of prominent Lincoln citizens, including business and professional men, began a counter campaign to block recall.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

M	A	N	A	T	E	E
A	G	A	▨	E	R	A
T	O	N	R	E	N	T
▨	▨	R	A	T	▨	▨
S	T	A	M	E	N	S
B	A	T	▨	N	E	I
C	R	E	S	S	E	T

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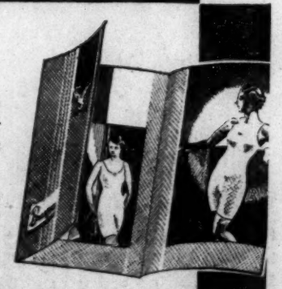
Also in many other exquisite lace designs in spun silk, silk-and-wool, Indian gauze, etc.



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RATIONAL TAILORING

The cloth in their Overcoats simply astounded me!

OVERCOATS 35/- 50/- 75/-

FATHER: Yes, they certainly have a secret there.

SON: How do you think they do it?

FATHER: Well, figure it out for yourself. They can buy their cloth in such quantities that they get the output of some of the best mills at rock-bottom prices. What they save in this way, they can put into the value of their cloth.

SON: Of course—it's logical enough when you think of it. And the same thing applies to linings, trimmings and the making. They save all along the line.

FATHER: And pass the saving on. It means . . . you are satisfied with your overcoat, aren't you?

SON: Perfectly. It's as comfortable a coat as I've ever worn—and as smart.

FATHER: Exactly, and you paid 50/- for it? I paid 75/- for mine. You know what we used to pay.

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Proprietors PRICES TAILORS LIMITED

Boston Day... Cream, Council, Rotch, ERA...

(Continued from Page 1)

know that John F. Doherty is collecting taxes. He announced today that taxes paid before Nov. 1 will not bear interest. Taxes paid after that date will bear interest starting Oct. 31. He expects a rush of taxpayers to avoid penalty payments.

Rotch—Expects to Drop Hyphenated Title Soon

ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch today saw the abandonment of the first part of his hyphenated title by Nov. 20. For on that date, he announced, the ERA would have been completely translated into WPA—or whatever it is a government agency does when it suddenly appears under a new alphabetical symbol.

By that time, Administrator Rotch expects that there will be 113,000 people at work. This is about 13,000 more than are now employed on ERA projects. He also foresees 250 projects a day cleared from his state office to the six Massachusetts district offices during the next few weeks.

The ERA department also announced this morning that during the past 18 months, $300,000 has been spent in repairing and repainting Boston's 11 harbor defenses until they are now in top-notch condition. A total of 3507 men were employed on the project.

Harvard—Missing Runner Finally Turns Up

During the course of an academic year boys at Harvard have many amusing adventures, most of which are probably not recorded. Smiles lurk behind almost every blade of grass on John Harvard's famous old yard. Today students were chuckling over a new one.

About eight last night police of Medford were on the point of organizing a wholesale search of the wooded hills and bridle paths of Medford following a report that Eugene Walker, Crimson cross-country runner, was lost somewhere in the eight square miles of forest included in the Medford Fellsway.

Walker dropped behind his team mates in their weekly jog in the hills of the Fellsway. His absence was not noted until the team returned to their waiting automobiles. A searching party was formed. Eventually it included members of the Medford Riding Club and their horses, several Boy Scouts in the vicinity, and some ERA road repairers who welcomed the diversion of a search. Darkness forced the borrowing of lanterns for the project, so that the woods might be thoroughly combed. After two hours of fruitless search, the police were called and the Harvard cross-country team started home.

Half a mile from Cambridge, a scantily clad figure jogging along busy Massachusetts Avenue attracted the attention of the cruising team members. The lone runner proved to be Walker, who failing to find his way back to the cars, had, he said, picked a star and run in a straight course through the woods until he came to the tarred roads of civilization. He had inquired the way to Cambridge and was nearing his goal when picked up.

Jews—Discuss German Socialists U. S. Activity

Activities of the German National Socialist Party in gaining American support were being discussed by Boston Jews today following disclosures of certain methods by Representative John W. McCormack last night. He was chairman of the congressional committee which investigated subversive propaganda in the United States.

He charged that one agent of the National Socialist Party in Germany came to the United States two years ago and forced persons of German extraction to support the party's activities in this country by threatening to punish relatives still in Germany. He said the agent's name was Spanknobel.

Last night's meeting was sponsored by the Boston branch of the American Jewish Congress.

Selfridge—Fog Prevents Filling Boston Date

The same blurring fog which brooded over Boston this morning was also tying up air traffic out in Kansas City. And so for the second time in four days, an expected "special" guest has been interrupted in the course of an air trip from San Francisco to Boston.

This time it was H. Gordon Selfridge, American head of the famous London store, who was a passenger aboard an eastbound airliner forced down this morning. Mr. Selfridge was to have been the guest of honor at a Retail Trade Board luncheon this noon. The luncheon has been called off and now the group is waiting some further word from Mr. Selfridge.

Last Friday it was Douglas Roger Santini, manager of the Italian Line on the Pacific coast, who started on a rush hop across the continent. When he arrived at the East Boston airport he was scheduled to cut across the harbor in a speedboat and board the liner Roma just before she sailed.

But Mr. Santini was grounded in Wyoming. The raring-to-go motorboat was dismissed. The mighty Roma sailed. And Mr. Santini, like those few hardy Pilgrims who missed the Mayflower, is waiting for the next boat.

ERA—It Goes Into Moving Business

Men on ERA pay rolls have done about everything there is in the line of work. They have swung picks, mended fences. Today they had another job. It was moving household goods. Virtually the ERA is going into the moving business.

Arthur G. Rotch, State Administrator, said today that all families living in the Cambridge federal housing area who could not afford to move their furniture to their new homes would be aided by the ERA. The men would be chosen from the ranks of the ERA, while the trucks would be furnished by the Cambridge Welfare Department.

These families must vacate their present homes by Nov. 11, the local housing director said.

Doshisha—Japanese University Is Celebrating

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was the connecting link which today joined Boston and faraway Kyoto, Japan, in the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Doshisha University.

The first Christian university accredited by the Japanese Government and one of the outstanding schools of its kind in the Orient, Doshisha now has some 5000 students. It was founded in 1875 by Joseph Hardy Neesima in co-operation with missionaries of the American Board.

B. & M.—Shops Practically Closed During November

Approximately 650 men will be temporarily thrown out of work by the closing, for November, of Boston & Maine Railroad shops in Billerica, Mass., and in Concord and Keene, N. H. In an announcement from the company's general offices, the following explanation is given

"Feeling that the limited amount of funds available for heavy shop repairs should be conserved for the winter months, it has been decided to maintain only a limited force for light repairs in the shops during November." Employed part time will be 150 men at Billerica, 25 at Concord and 15 at Keene.

Mexico's National University to Issue Bonds for Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The National University of Mexico will put up a fight for existence by issuing small bonds to be bought and paid for by the public. This, at least, was the plan proposed here recently by the advisory board and which at present awaits the final approbation of the president, Luis Chico Goerne.

This radical step was taken as a result of the severe economic crisis which the university has been suffering the past two years. The Government is occupied with its plans for the new Polytechnical College and has shown little inclination to support the Autonomous University which has been the scene of so many upheavals.

Certificates will be printed from 10 cents to 100 pesos and placed on sale to the public. These certificates, although controlled by a notary public, represent donations given freely by the buyer and it is hoped to raise, in this way, the sum of 1,000,000 pesos that is needed to cover the deficit of this coming year. The campaign will be given nationwide publicity through the months of November and December.

The appointment of a new president has far from ended the university's troubles, however. Students have begun to realize that all of the elements against which they declared a strike one month ago, have reappeared in the university after a slight superficial change of the higher officials. This fact, combined with President Cardenas's reluctance to raise the university's annual subsidy of 4,000,000 pesos on the ground that the new Polytechnical College is entitled to help, also, seem to point to further complications in the near future.

Impractical observers stated here that it is extremely doubtful whether popular interest can be sufficiently aroused to cover the 1,000,000 peso deficit.

Back to Farm Trek Revealed in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—Ten thousand more farms have been taken under cultivation in the past five years in Oregon, a recently completed farm census shows. This gain, the department of commerce states, has come through no land boom, but has been the result of normal agricultural development.

The total crop acreage harvested is almost as great as five years ago, although there were 280,426 acres which were planted but produced no crops. Wheat was harvested from about 240,000 acres less than that recorded at the census of 1930. The census shows many ranchers have shifted from sheep to cattle during the five years. Many of the farms are devoted to truck crops and diversified products.

Texas Planning New Industry In Tung Oil Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAUMONT, Texas, Oct. 29—Growing tung oil trees is a new southern agricultural enterprise which holds promise, since American industry now wants tung oil and can get it only from China. But before Texans rush into it they are giving due consideration to costly experiments in other southern states.

They held a Tung Oil Production Conference here last week, regarded by one national authority as the most important gathering the young industry has yet had. Growers of tung trees from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana came to the meeting to tell their experiences. Difficulties as well as successes were frankly revealed.

Texans went away with no illusions that here was a get-rich-quick crop, but they were given reason to believe that there is a limited acreage in Texas with the right type of soil to grow the Asiatic trees.

Increasing Demand

C. C. Concannon, chief of the chemical division of the U. S. Department of Commerce, told the conference that there is an increasing demand for tung oil by American industry. The oil is used in making quick-drying varnishes, automobile paints, for waterproofing fabrics and for other industrial processes.

But Mr. Concannon warned also of the difficulties in growing the tree in the southern states. Of the estimated 60,000 to 100,000 acres that have been planted recently, he figured that probably 50 per cent would not survive because of mistakes in planting. He warned against promotion schemes for selling land which do not take into consideration the actual conditions. On the other hand, he held that there was a real demand for the oil, and that because the price of the Chinese product was high, and because there appeared to be no substitute for the oil, that "the development of this new source of farm income is sound."

Study Possibilities

The Farm Chemurgic Council, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich., which was organized to find new products for farms to replace surplus crops, sent its officers to this convention to study the possibilities of tung oil. They had a complete report of this meeting made and are making it available to persons interested.

The conference had the advice of experienced growers, among them B. F. Williamson of Gainesville, Fla., known as the pioneer tung oil producer in this country, and J. C. Holton, Mississippi commissioner of agriculture, who has a tung grove of 10,000 acres. Leaders in the paint and varnish industry also spoke.

Organizers of the meeting were the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce, the Texas A. & M. College and the Gulf Coast Council of Agriculture. Said P. F. Lawson of the Beaumont Chamber: "The idea we had in getting the visitors here was to obtain information that, in the event Texans get into tung tree culture, we can help them to avoid some of the pitfalls." Texas now is estimated to have only about 500 acres planted in tung trees.

Drive on Begging In Madrid Removes Long-Held Custom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A welcome change is noticeable in the streets of Madrid—the beggars are disappearing.

In April the government issued a law to the effect that anyone giving alms to a beggar was liable to a fine. This had little effect. The beggars were so much a part of the everyday scene that the citizens just couldn't remember not to give them anything.

Now more drastic measures have been taken, and the mendicant population of Madrid, by a municipal decree, is to be "rounded up" and put to work. It is calculated that hardly more than 600 of the 3000 beggars plying their trade in Madrid, belong to the town. The others come from villages outside, and the majority of these will be sent back to their homes and encouraged to stay there.

The children will be put into municipal boarding schools and the old people, over 65 years old, in homes. The rest are going either to the new workshops on the outskirts of the town, where they will be taught trades, or to the country, to work on state farms at agriculture, bee-keeping, dairy-farming or gardening. In the first 36 hours of the "round-up" 800 beggars were taken in charge.

Tampa Planning 1936 A. F. of L. Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

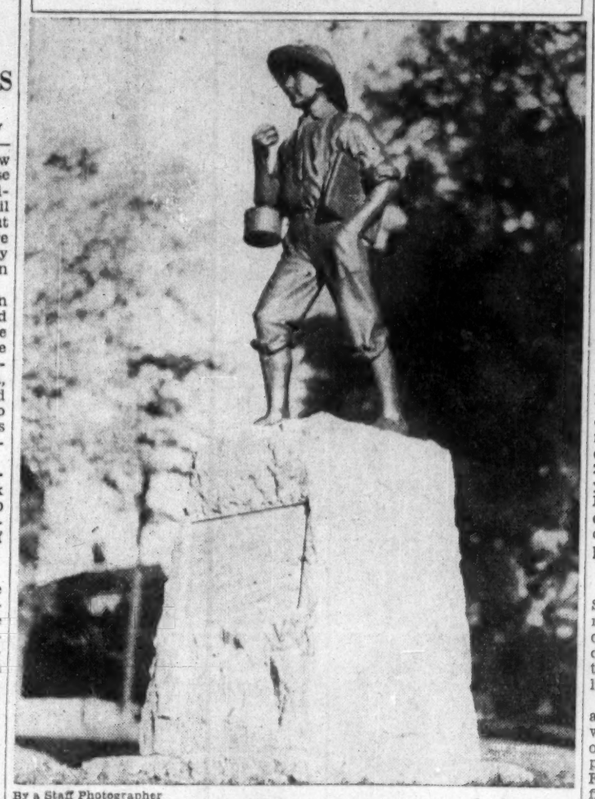
TAMPA, Fla.—Tampa is already working on plans to make the 1936 convention of the American Federation of Labor an outstanding event for the federation and this city's biggest convention. Capturing the convention for Tampa is regarded here as an outstanding bit of Chamber of Commerce promotion, as it will bring hundreds of delegates to this city.

Charles E. Silva, executive secretary of the Central Trades Assembly of this city, is in charge of arrangements, while the Board of Trade and other business organizations are co-operating in the drafting of elaborate plans. It has been 13 years since the American Federation held its convention in Florida.

Spacious Plant Park, built by pioneer Henry Plant, and located in the heart of Tampa, will be turned over to the convention. Located on these grounds is the famous Tampa Bay Hotel, filled with antique riches from all over the world and housing the infant University of Tampa.

Located here also is the famous Casino, in which large crowds were accommodated in years past. And near by is the new and extensive City Auditorium, which no doubt will be selected as the meeting place of the convention.

Memorial to Peace



By a Staff Photographer

The Schoolboy of 1850

Statue in Ashburnham, Mass., With an Inscription Which Reads: "The Schoolboy of 1850. One of a Generation of New England Boys Whose Valor in War Was Equaled Only by Their Achievements in Peace. Presented to the Town of Ashburnham by Ivers Whitney Adams, a Native Son, A. D. 1913"

The sudden swing toward building war memorials throughout the United States these days recalled to the town of Ashburnham, Mass., that it had a war memorial actually dedicated to the cause of peace. To the schoolboy of 1850, the tablet was dedicated in 1913. But Ivers Whitney Adams, donor of the memorial, did not desire to subordinate peace to war. So he got around it by the above inscription.

New Hampshire Arts and Crafts Show Great Stride in Past Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 29—More business, more shops and more memberships, were some of the illuminating items in the annual report of the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts. Favorable data in every department characterized Secretary Frank A. Staples's account of his stewardship, with annual sales totaling many thousands of dollars more than 1934. In addition, it was revealed that all but 50 of New Hampshire's 235 cities and towns have a working unit of the state organization.

"The State does not want to commercialize its artisanry," declared Mr. Staples. "We are tempted to cut corners in order to produce faster, but speed and fine craftsmanship do not mix. Our greatest problem, now that the organization is established, is to devise means of increasing production without lowering standards."

New Hampshire's organization, one of the outstanding crafts leagues of the country and now beginning its fourth year of existence, was born in Gov. John G. Winant's second administration. Conceived as an agency by Governor Winant for maintaining the morale of the unemployed and furnishing some semblance of a livelihood during the long winter days and nights in rural areas, New Hampshire craftsmanship has been the chief mainstay in hundreds of homes.

The New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts is nationally recognized for its pioneering, through an act of the State Legislature creating the league and furnishing an appropriation adequate for carrying on the work. Basketry, iron and wood work, weaving and spinning has been taught by home instructors, to the financial profit of many who would have had no means of providing home comforts.

Figures given by Mr. Staples revealed that this morale-stimulating agency, had meant thousands of dollars in the pockets of those whom, but for this, would have been obliged to seek relief from local sources. High totals quoted one person receiving $2067 in a year for his part-time handiwork another was credited with $1650 in sales for a nine-month period.

* * *

Change in Law Proposed

Members of the 1935 New Hampshire General Court recall that concerted efforts to repeal the statute prohibiting county commissioners from dealing with themselves in making sales to county poor and needy failed of affirmative action, but are now making solemn pledges for a change in the law whenever another session of the Legislature is convened.

The matter was brought to a head when officials of the State Board of Welfare and Relief questioned the ethics of a County Commissioner in Belknap County in issuing an order for aid to one of the town's unemployed on relief and furnishing the goods from his store.

No charge has been made of criminal intent nor an attempt been made to interpret the statute as applying to any particular case, nevertheless there is a penalty and fine for illegal public buying and selling as in the instance cited. Legislative leaders say it is too lax a practice and want it stopped. This practice has been the bane of county politics for years. Candidates for the office of county commissioner well know in advance that the salary is in no wise commensurate with the duties involved, nevertheless, it is sought because of the perquisites that go with it.

* * *

Halloween Festival

Celebrants of All Halloween festival in Concord are to be given a new deal this year by Mayor John W. Storrs. There will be no restraint and no restrictions by the police, save one, namely, that the observance be conducted as a municipal affair and under the direction of the superintendent of Concord schools. This is the first time such an event has ever been sponsored in New Hampshire, in which the capital city is setting example for other cities and towns.

More than 10,000 school children will participate in a Halloween parade in the early evening, for which prizes will be awarded. The State House mall is to be set apart for dancing and other attractions will be provided for such entertainment as will make for a safe and sane observance of the festival anniversary.

Canada Lumbermen Hope for New Deal For Japanese Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Despite the loss of the Japanese market, the British Columbia lumber industry has increased its output in the first nine months of 1935 by about 20 per cent, according to figures given out by the Provincial Forestry Service here. It is expected that if the present rate of production continues, lumber products will be worth over $50,000,000 this year.

Meanwhile lumbermen are hopeful of getting back into the Japanese market, following the election of the Liberal Party to office in Canada. Premier W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, has announced that he will negotiate new trading agreements with Japan and stressed this policy in his speeches in British Columbia. If he is successful in securing the removal of the present Japanese embargo on Canadian products, the forest industries of British Columbia will be the chief benefactor. Work for some 3000 men in the woods and mills of British Columbia is represented by the loss of the Japanese market.

Budget Basis For '36 Laid By President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—The President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the acting director of the budget met at 1:45 yesterday, sharpened their pencils, and forthwith went to work on the most important domestic problem facing America—preparing the 1936—election year—budget.

As to emphasize the momentous character of the task, Henry E. Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, held not one, but three separate appointments on the President's work-day. He had lunch with Mr. Roosevelt from 1 to 1:45; he joined with Daniel W. Bell, acting budget director, in the discussions which mark the first preliminary act in drawing up the budget from 1:45 to 2:30; and then at 2:30 he engaged in yet another round table talk at the President's desk with another group of new-deal officials, seeking to iron out a matter also affecting America's pocketbook.

President to Present Views

Preceding the budget conference Stephen Early, the President's secretary, told the press that the President intended to lay down his fundamental views on the 1936 budget to his fiscal advisers at the preliminary conference today.

From now on, right up to the actual budget message which comes with the opening of the next session of Congress in January, the work of preparing the budget will go on. For various reasons the present financial decisions of Mr. Roosevelt will be of the first importance to the nation.

Politically, the new budget will be of tremendous interest in the presidential election. It will not, however, be the last statement of Administration finances before November, 1936, for Mr. Roosevelt has instituted the practice of issuing a supplementary budget shortly after Congress adjourns.

January Budget Plan Vital

Presumably, this will be done again sometime next summer, just as the supplementary budget for this year was issued Sept. 30.

More vital than that, the President's decisions as worked out with his advisers, will have a profound effect on the course of American monetary and credit developments in the critical months ahead. America has been piling up deficits, beginning with the last two years of the Hoover Administration, on through every year so far of the Roosevelt Administration. At the present time, the United States is spending twice as much money as it is receiving.

Every one has agreed, from New Deal officials down, that such a condition could not be kept up. Mr. Roosevelt's announced aim has been to end the situation as the emergency subsided.

In his Sept. 30 budget message, Mr. Roosevelt said no new taxes would be necessary in 1936, if business recovery continued, and if Congress did not vote new expenditures. Another development that might cause new taxes, he said, was a Supreme Court overthrow of the processing taxes.

Mr. Roosevelt forecast total receipts for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1936, of $4,470,349,140; total expenditures of $7,752,332,000; with consequent deficit of $3,281,982,860. Such a deficit would be about $300,000,000 less than last year's.

More Bonus Agitation

It is pointed out here, however, that Congress is more than likely to pass the soldiers' bonus at the next session; the chances of the Supreme Court's upholding the processing taxes are more than dubious.

Even with a business revival, under such added financial handicaps, the President will find it necessary to increase taxation if the goal of a big reduction in the deficit is to be obtained.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	ERA Civic Chorus rehearsal	Boston Civic Orchestra concert	"Flash Gordon"	Sporting Matinee
5:15			Carl Moore's Or.	Sporting Matinee
5:30	Singing Lady	Popular vocalist	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	Clara, Lu and Em	"Dick Tracy," sk.	Sporting Matinee
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Kay Fayre, songs	News; sketch	Sport Comment	Benay Venuta; or.
6:30	News; features	Soloists; speaker	Nature League	Studio speakers
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	News Parade	Sisters of Skillet	Dramatic sketch
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Norsemen Quartet	"Popeye" sketch	Sketches; music	Irish Echoes; re-
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	Popular vocal	Kate Smith; orch.	citalists
7:45	Band concert	Strange Facts	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Reisman's Orch.;	"Lavender and Old	Organ recital
8:15	dramatic sketch	comedy; soloists	Lace"; soloists	Gabriel Heatter
8:30	"Welcome Valley";	Wayne King and	Lawrence Tibbett;	'Rhythm Fantasy'
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	his orchestra	Voorhees's Orch.	soloists; orchestra
9:00	Ben Bernie & Lads;	N.T.G. and his	Casa Loma Orch.;	Golf lesson
9:15	talks; orchestras	Girls; variety	Walter O'Keefe	Perley Stevens &
9:30	Helen Hayes in "The	"Jumbo"; variety	Fred Waring and	his orchestra
9:45	New Penny"; orch.	from Hippodrome	his Pennsylvani-	News Service
10:00	Wendell Hall, songs	Sigmund Romberg;	ans; Col. Stoop-	Fisher's Orchestra
10:15	NBC vocalists	soloists; orchestra	nagle and Budd	"World Parade"
10:30	Human Needs: Maj.	Joe Reichman and	Human Needs: Maj.	Human Needs: Maj.
10:45	Bowes; Phila. Orch.	his orchestra	Bowes; Phila. Or.	Bowes; Phila. Or.
11:00	Reports; news;	Hugh Forecasts; news	News Service	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Barrett's Orchestra	Sports; music	Mal Hallet's Orch.	his orchestra
11:30	Reggie Childs and	his Glen Lees' Orch.	Cy Delman and his	Dick Gardiner and
11:45	orchestra	NBC organist	Kentuckians	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; geography—"Montreal."
2:30 WEEI, Music Guild; chamber music recital.
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 WNAC, National Student Federation program; talk.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, Spotlight Revue; light opera and musical review.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Cavalcade of America; sketch; players; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Rendezvous"; Jane Williams; Phil Duey; Men About Town; Ricci's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WNAC, Burns and Allen; Milton Watson, tenor; Ted Husing; orchestra.
8:45 WAAB, "Music for Today"; Morton Gould, piano; soloists; quartet.
9:00 WNAC, Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "John Charles Thomas and his Neighbors"; dramatic and musical.
9:00 WEEI, Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch, with Warden Lewis E. Lawes.
9:30 WNAC, Ray Noble's Orchestra; Babs and Brothers.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Frank Crumit; soloists; players; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 WAAB, "Husbands and Wives," with Allie Lowe Miles and Sedley Brown.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatization of the news.
11:15 WAAB, Public Opinion: "Rash New-Deal Expenditures," Rep. John Taber, N. Y.

The Air Is Full of News

COMMENTING upon the ever closer tieups between newspapers or news agencies and the radio, Editor and Publisher recently stated that there are now 61 news or news-comment programs on the air in the New York area. While the record of Boston is not as impressive as that of New York, nevertheless the news coverage by radio in the Boston area is substantial when it is considered that Boston has only five stations carrying news compared with 10 in the New York area.

The following is a list of 40 separate news or news-comment programs which are heard over Boston radio stations during the week:

Radiocast News Schedules in Boston

Forenoon

7:00 WBZ—Esso News—5m.—Daily.
7:15 WNAC—Yankee Network News—15m.—Daily
8:00 WAAB—Yankee Network News—15m.—Daily.
8:05 WEEI—UP News—10m.—Daily.
9:00 WMEX—Phelps Phelps, commentator—15m.—Mon.-Wed.
9:45 WMEX—Italian radio review—news in Italian language—15m.—Daily.
10:00 WBZ—Press-Radio News—5m.—Daily.
10:30 WNAC—Yankee Network News—15m.—Daily.

Afternoon

12:05 WBZ—Esso News—5m.—Daily.
12:15 WEEI—UP News—10m.—Daily.
12:15 WMEX—Italian news review—in Italian language—15m.—Daily.
1:30 WNAC—Yankee Network News—15m.—Daily.
1:45 WNAC—Women in News—15m.—Tuesdays.
2:00 WBZ—"The Monitor Views the News"—15m.—Weekdays.
2:45 WAAB—Yankee Network News—15m.—Daily.
3:00 WNAC—"War Drums in Ethiopia"—15m.—Monday to Friday.
5:00 WBZ—Junior Radio Journal—for children. 15m. Mon. only.
6:00 WMEX—Current Jewish Events—in Jewish language—10m. daily.
6:00 WNAC—Yankee Network News—15m. daily.
6:00 WBZ—Esso News—5m.—Daily.
6:15 WEEI—U. P. news—10m. daily.
6:15 WMEX—Italian radio review—news in Italian language. 15m. daily.
6:30 WAAB—Lyle Tierney, "Eyes on Ethiopia"—Mon. to Fri., 5m.
6:30 WEEI—What's News to the Editor, Fulton Oursler. Wed. only. 5m.
6:30 WBZ—Press-Radio News—15m. daily.
6:35 WEEI, African Crisis, Stanley High, Mon. to Wed., Fri., 10m.
6:45 WBZ—Lowell Thomas, Mon. to Fri., 15m.
6:45 WEEI—News Parade—dramatized news., Tues. only, 15m.
7:00 WAAB—Yankee Network News—15m. daily.
7:15 WMEX—Italian Journal of Air—news in Italian language—15m. daily.
7:45 WNAC—Boake Carter, commentator, Mon. to Fri., 15m.
8:15 WAAB, Gabriel Heatter, commentator, Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 15m.
8:15 WMEX—Five Star Final—News dramatizations—Daily—15m. (Sunday, 9 p. m., 30m.)
9:45 WAAB—Yankee Network News—15m.—Daily.
10:15 WAAB—World Parade—Upton Close, commentator—Tuesday, Thursday—15m.
10:30 WNAC—March of Time—Dramatized news—Monday to Friday—15m.
11:00 WNAC—Yankee Network News—15m.—Daily.
11:00 WMEX—Harry Hirshfield, comment—Daily—15m.
11:05 WBZ—Esso News—5m.—Daily.
11:05 WEEI—UP News—10m.—Daily.

(This listing does not include single "spot" news bulletins, nor does it include stocks, produce reports, weather, barometric news, sports and farm news, most of which is geared more or less on the news or which has special peculiar news value to certain industries and professions.)

Slum Folk Prefer Municipal Flats Offered in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—People who have left slums here for better environments in other parts of the city are finding contentment, according to the report of a group of social workers who have made an investigation into the condition of people who have been removed from slum clearance areas to municipal houses or flats.

The investigators visited nearly 500 families on 21 different estates, and the report says that 304 of the families would not return to the districts from which they were removed if they had the opportunity to do so.

This finding is welcome in contrast to other reports of reluctance of slum-dwellers to leave their quarters for better ones, particularly in London.

This attitude is attributed to two primary reasons. If the rent of the new accommodation is higher than that which the slum-dweller is now paying, he will be obliged, in many cases, to stay where he is. Equally important is the problem of his work. The slum-dweller's work is usually near at hand and if his new accommodation is some miles away it means additional expenses in getting to work.

Reluctance to leave slum districts, however terrible they may be, on account of old ties and associations, is also a stiff problem for the slum clearance officer to solve.

Mr. Hugh Quigley, chief statistical officer of the Central Electricity Board and student of social science, in his book "Housing and Slum Clearance in London," says, "Old people . . are settled in their habits and common use has made them negligent or tolerant of their surroundings; their scrap of back yard with its dejected hens and scratching dog are dearer to them than any new flat, possibly three stories higher, which has no more than a window in which to plant nasturtiums."

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THRILLS . . . LAUGHS . . . MUSIC . . . ROMANCE!

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BIGGER THAN A SHOW - BETTER THAN A CIRCUS!

Broadcast from the mammoth stage of the New York Hippodrome
ENTIRE PRODUCTION SUPERVISED BY BILLY ROSE

Ouster or Reappointment Face 15 Major State Officials On Curley's Return Next Week

Massachusetts department heads whose terms expire before Jan. 1 will greet Governor Curley's return to duty next week with a note of anxiety in their voices, anxiety caused by the uncertainty of reappointment.

Between now and the New Year holders of 15 major state offices, paying an annual total salary of $86,000, will be mustered out of state service, unless Governor Curley reappoints them. The positions to be vacated include some of the most important at the State House.

Smith or Campbell?

The most lucrative post being made available to the Governor is that of State Commissioner of Education, now held by Dr. Payson Smith, who receives $9000 a year. Regarded as one of the nation's educational leaders, Dr. Smith has served as commissioner for nearly 20 years. It is uncertain whether he will be reappointed, for there are indications that Patrick T. Campbell, Superintendent of Boston Public Schools, may receive the appointment.

Henry G. Wells, commissioner of public utilities, whose post pays $7000 a year, is considered the likely recipient of a one-way ticket out of state service because of the Governor's attack on the utility situation. There is a possibility that Prof. John J. Murray of Boston University, chairman of the Governor's utility committee and chief "brain truster," will be considered for the post, although the professor has insisted several times that he wants no political job. No other name has yet been publicly considered.

Public Safety Post

Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety, it is understood, may be reappointed to his $6000-a-year position. Even though he is an Ely appointee and Governor Curley has been eliminating his predecessor's friends rapidly, Colonel Kirk has a strong circle of friends which may influence the Governor to reappoint him.

Thomas H. Green, Charlestown City Councilor, wants the post, but at present most political prognosticators believe he must be satisfied with some other appointment, possibly that now held by James M. Hurley as state commissioner of civil service, whose term in the $5000 office expires Dec. 1. There is some talk, however, that Mr. Hurley may remain for another term.

York Believed Sure to Go

There seems little doubt but what Samuel A. York, state commissioner of conservation, will lose his $6000 office. He may enter the congressional election fight in 1936. Possibly Representative Ernest J. Dean (R), who stood with the Governor on the bond issues, may receive this appointment.

On the other hand, another Republican, J. Arthur Baker, member of the Executive Council, who turned over the Council to Governor Curley by voting for the Governor's Democratic appointee, Philip J. Russell, has been prominent in discussion for this office.

Mr. York's running mate, Raymond J. Kenney, director of the fisheries and game division, is expected to be ousted from his $5000 job. A prospective successor has not

Lyman May Keep Job

Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, probably will remain at his post, despite the fact that he and Governor Curley quarreled bitterly some time ago and the commissioner tendered his resignation from the $6000 position. Mr. Lyman is considered a high type public official, one who would protect the Governor from charges of a pardon racket. Of course, there is the possibility that Mr. Lyman would not accept reappointment.

One person mentioned in connection with the correction commissioner's job is that of Frank A. Brooks, former chairman of the State Parole Board. He has denied that he wants the position.

Public Welfare Post

Richard K. Conant, state commissioner of Public Welfare, it is understood, may lose his $7000 job to George F. A. Mulcahy, master of Deer Island.

Edward L. Gillett, state commissioner of agriculture, is not expected to be reappointed to this $6000 job, nor is Richard K. Hale expected to retain his $6000 office of associate commissioner of public works. Edward Fisher, associate commissioner of labor and industries, it is believed, will lose his $4000 position.

Governor Curley, however, probably will reappoint Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, inasmuch as he is considered one of the best informed tax commissioners in the country. His job pays $7500. That of state purchasing agency pays $6500, and it is uncertain whether George J. Cronin will retain it after his term expires in December.

Racing Board in Doubt

Charles F. Connors' $4000 post as chairman of the State Racing Commission also has the State House observers guessing. Mr. Connors is an Ely appointee, but he may also be in Governor Curley's favor.

The only other major state post to be opened before the New Year is that of Joseph B. Jacobs, member of the Metropolitan District Commission, an office which pays $1000 a year. Mr. Jacobs is not expected to be reappointed.

The Governor also must fill the $10,000 seat on the Superior Court bench to replace the late Judge Frederick J. MacLeod.

County Grand Jury Sits First Time in 8 Years

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Oct. 29 (AP)—The first grand jury to sit in Tolland County in eight years was summoned today to hear the case of John Bey of Hadley, Mass., charged with the murder recently of Constable John B. de Carli, of Ellington.

The suspect was brought from the county jail in Tolland where he has been under constant guard since his capture recently in Northampton, Mass.

New England Governors Called to Rail Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29—Governors of the five other New England States and their representatives on the New England Governors' Railroad Committee will meet with Gov. Theodore Francis Green in the executive offices at the State House here tomorrow afternoon, to map out a joint policy in regard to protecting states' rights in the receivership reorganization of the New Haven Railroad.

Governor Green will entertain the visiting governors and their advisers at luncheon prior to the conference, which will open at 1 p. m.

In addition to the governors, the following members of the railroad committee will attend: Roland H. Spalding, New Hampshire; James E. Dewey, Vermont; E. Kent Hubbard, Connecticut; Edmund L. Dolan, Massachusetts; William N. Campbell, Maine, and George L. Crocker, Rhode Island.

Hungarians and Americans Plan School Essay Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 29—Under the joint auspices of the Rotary Clubs of this city and Budapest, Hungary, an educational Olympic has been arranged for school pupils, Dr. William H. Tolman of the local organization announces. "Things Worth Knowing and Worth Seeing in Hungary and the United States," will be the general theme of an essay contest, which is open to all students of the senior high school. The Olympic has been approved by Mayor John F. Quinn and Superintendent of Schools Frank R. Allen.

An award will be made by a committee of both clubs. The essays, not to exceed 2000 words, must be in the hands of the jury of awards not later than May 1, 1936. The purpose of the writings is to promote a better understanding and friendship between the two countries.

Potato Champion Grows 457 Bushels an Acre

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 29 (AP)—A yield of 457 bushels an acre won Arthur Price of Madbury the 1935 championship potato title of the 300-Bushel Club, the New Hampshire Extension Service announced today. His nearest competitor was Charles Cotton & Son of Dover with 427 bushels an acre on the regulation three-acre tract.

The title is not new to Mr. Price. He won it in 1933 with 524 bushels.

Scouts Visit Oyster Bay

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 29 (AP)—Five thousand Boy Scouts, making the sixteenth annual pilgrimage to the grave of Theodore Roosevelt, repeated their Scout oath and law as a token to the former President's "broad patriotism." Scouts from New York City, Westchester County, Long Island, New Jersey and Connecticut joined in the event.

Boston Events

Tonight

BALLET RUSSE DE MONTE CARLO (Boston Opera House). "Three-Cornered Hat." "Schéhérazade" (presented first time in Boston by this company). "Aurora's Wedding." 8:30; tomorrow 2:30, repetition of the same program.

Theaters

"KIND LADY" (Copley). Melodrama adapted from novel by Hugh Walpole. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer Prize play with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Way Down East," with Rochelle Hudson and Henry Fonda. 10:21 a. m., 12:23, 2:26, 4:29, 6:32, 8:32. Preview of "The Three Musketeers," 10 p. m.

EXETER—Janet Gaynor and Henry Fonda in "The Farmer Takes a Wife." 2:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Welcome Home," with James Dunn and Arline Judge. 2, 4:47, 7:50.

UPTOWN—"Big Broadcast of 1936." 2:57, 6:29, 10:01. "The Dark Angel." 1:07, 4:41, 8:15.

MODERN—Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak in "Dr. Socrates." 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "The Dark Angel." 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.

FINE ARTS—"Maria Chapdelaine," with English titles. 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 7:55, 10. "Robber Kitten," a Silly Symphony. Newsreel. Mont Saint Michel.

UNIVERSITY—Fredric March and Merle Oberon in "The Dark Angel." 2:50, 6, 9:15. Kay Francis in "The Goose and the Gander." 1:45, 4:35, & 8:10. Tomorrow: William Powell and Myrna Loy in "The Thin Man." "My Heart Is Calling."

BOSTON—Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey in "The Rainmakers." Rhythm Revue with Benny Rubin. 10:55 a. m., 3:44, 4:32, 7:22, 10:11.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Joan Crawford in "I Live My Life." State: 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10. Also "Pursuit."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Shipmates Forever," with Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler. Fenway: 2:30, 6:16, 9:43. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Harmony Lane." Fenway: 1:10, 4:47, 8:14. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Peace Conference," with Krazy Kat. Cartoon. "Little Rover." Sport reel. "Prince, King of Dogs." Also "March of Time."

TREMONT—Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever." 9:27, 11:27 a. m., 2:54, 6:21, 9:48. Leo Carrillo and Claude Rains in "Mystery of Edwin Drood." 1:13, 4:40, 8:07.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Dark Angel." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Welcome Home." 1:55, 5, 8.

METROPOLITAN—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians in musical revue featuring the Ritz Brothers, Cary Grant, Claude Rains and Gertrude Michael in "The Last Outpost." 11:17 a. m., 2:02, 4:47, 7:49, 10:34. Sevitzky's orchestra.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Faculty concert by Miss Elena Barberi, pianist, open to the public without charge, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

FAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL — Recital by Donald Orsillo Jr., '32, assisted by an ensemble group, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

APPLETON CHAPEL—Organ recital by Dr. Archibald T. Davison, 8:15.

Other Events

GROUP DISCUSSION—Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch; second in series of eight Tuesday evening group discussions for men and women, one of courses in series on "Art of Living," led by the Rev. Payson Miller, 8.

THE ADVERTISING AGENCY—Talk by Francis W. Hatch in educational course on advertising arranged by the Advertising Club of Boston, Lobby Salon, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Free lecture in series on Sam Adams and the American Revolution, by John Chester Miller, S.M., A.M., junior fellow in the Society of Fellows, Harvard University; tonight's talk on "The Boston Tea Party," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

GREATER BOSTON CHORUS—With Commonwealth Chamber Orchestra in cooperation with Brookline Teachers' Club, Brookline High School, 7:30.

WEST END COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA—Peabody Playhouse, 397 Charles Street, 8.

BOSTON CIVIC THEATER—Play, "Perfect Harmony," William Blackstone School Center, West End, 7:30; "David Garrick," Wms. Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street, South End, 8.

ERA PLAYS—"On the Park Bench," by Roxbury-Elm Hill Community Theater, and "Mme. Butterfly," by Brighton-Allston Community Theater, and "A Marriage Proposal," by West Roxbury Community Theater, North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street, 8.

ERA ORCHESTRA—Beebe Jr. High School, Pleasant Street, Malden, 8.

HOTEL TOURAINE—Dinner, Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, 6.

HOTEL UNIVERSE—Play by Ford Hall Forum Players, The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30.

WORLD AFFAIRS—ERA lecture in series, talk on "Italy: From Garibaldi to Mussolini," Mattapan Branch Library, Hazleton Street and Blue Hill Avenue, 7:45.

Tomorrow

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon-meeting, talk by Newell Bent Jr., anthropologist and explorer, on "Jungle Giants of Central Africa," illustrated by motion pictures, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

HOTEL TOURAINE — Meeting, Luncheon Club, Adams Mitchell Company, Castillian Room, 12:30.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE TOUR — Agassiz Museum, Oxford Street, Cambridge, Dr. Alfred S. Romer on "Life Through the Ages," meet on first floor, 2:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Illustrated books, guidance by Miss Maginnis, 11.

SEVENTH DISTRICT CONFERENCE — Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, speaking and entertainment, Unitarian Hall, Highland Avenue, Somerville, 10:30.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light rain is probable tonight. Slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy with slight temperature change; moderate southeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, possibly occasional light rain, slightly warmer in the northeast portion tonight. Wednesday, partly cloudy.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, possibly preceded by occasional light rain tonight; Wednesday, partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh east and southeast winds, shifting to south over the south portion Wednesday, weather somewhat overcast tonight and Wednesday, possibly with occasional light rain tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	73	New Orleans	68	82
Bermuda	70	76	New York	62	68
Chicago	52	58	Norfolk	66	72
Denver	50	70	Philadelphia	60	70
Helena	8	50	St. Louis	50	56
Jacksonville	70	80	St. Paul	44	62
Kansas City	50	68	San Francisco	50	62
Los Angeles	60	80	Washington	64	74
Miami	76	80			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 29.
B—Maximum Oct. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:01 p. m., height, 10 feet.
Wednesday, 12:32 a. m., height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:13 p. m.

Two Light Companies In Connecticut Merge

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Oct. 29 (AP)—The merging of the properties and business of the Rockville-Willimantic Lighting Company, with the Connecticut Light & Power Company has been announced by Robert P. Stacy, manager of the Willimantic office of the R-W Lighting Company.

He said the Rockville-Willimantic Company would go out of existence through the merger, but no changes in policy or personnel were planned since the control of the R-W L. Company was taken over by the Connecticut Light & Power Company several years ago.

With the Ballet Russe

Alexandra Danilova, One of the Principal Dancers of the Company Now Appearing at the Boston Opera House

What's Going On in the Arts

Monday Symphony Concert

As the symphony season wears on, it is becoming evident that Dr. Koussevitzky had a definite purpose in turning from the policy of producing frequent novelties to that of reviewing more extensively the masterpieces of the standard repertory. Already he has submitted performances of two Beethoven symphonies, the Seventh and the Third, which reveal that they have been restudied. The new readings do not distort the works; they revitalize them. There was a distinct freshness about the Seventh as heard last week. The last movement was taken at a pace somewhat faster than is usual, but this change, so far from impairing its effect, seemed to the present commentator to establish more clearly its relation to the other movements and to round out the total architectural impression of the work. The Finale became a joyous, liberated expression, justifying the label, "Allegro con brio."

The "Eroica," played last night as the opening number of the first of the Monday series of concerts, was similarly reanimated. Contrasts of mood, pace and dynamics were sharpened, tone was intensified, proportions were clarified. By these means the familiar work became a novel experience, freeing and uplifting the human spirit.

It should not be forgotten, either, that these results could not be achieved by any conductor without the collaboration of such an orchestra, at once incredibly expert and sensitively responsive.

The program also listed the Dukas "Péri" and the Strauss "Till Eulenspiegel," both heard at recent Friday and Saturday concerts.

L. A. S.

The Dance—Balletiana

An exhibition of material relating to the ballet, now on view in the Exhibition Room of the Boston Public Library, will remain through Nov. 17. There are some treasurable old French books on ballet, costume sketches by Bakst and Picasso, photographs of Pavlova, Karsavina, Nijinsky and of the young ballerinas of the present Ballet Russe, assembled in cases. On the walls are posters, a few Degas studies, and a row of very interesting French pastels of the nineteenth century, by Renouard. The new American ballet is also represented. A valuable bibliography is published in a leaflet that may be had for the asking.

Richard Appel, head of the Music Department of the Library and director of this exhibition, would like to have engaged a lecturer on the ballet, to illustrate with lantern slides and an informal but informative talk the technical feats so thrilling to watch but so slightly understood, and to give a brief résumé of the history of the ballet and intelligible synopses of the ballets now current in the Ballet Russe's repertoire. But there was no time to make suitable arrangements concurrent with the present ballet season. The excellent idea will no doubt take tangible shape in the future. Irving Deakin, author of the rudimentary little textbook just out, "To the Ballet!," might be helpful in this capacity.

New York Notes

Tamiris, who tonight conducts the lecture-demonstration on New Directions in the Dance at the New School for Social Research, will appear Saturday evening with her group in a recital at the Venice Theater, Seventh avenue at Fifty-ninth street.

On the same evening, Ted Shawn and his men dancers will appear in the second of the Students Dance Recital series at the Washington Irving High School.

On Sunday evening, Esther Junger will mark her return to the concert stage by bringing seven new compositions to her recital at the Guild Theater.

Dances of Denmark, under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hansen, will be seen at the West Side Y. W. C. A. Thursday evening, and American folk dances, Gladys Shaw Erskine, leader, at the New School for Social Research on Sunday evening.

On Monday afternoon, Nov. 4, Marina Yurlova will present a program of Spanish dances in Town Hall.

Charles Weidman and group will give a lecture-demonstration at the New School on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5.

M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston boards include "The Old Maid," in its final week at the Plymouth, and "Kind Lady," likewise in its last week at the Copley.

Clare Tree Major's company begins its season of plays for children with "Robin Hood," at the Repertory Saturday morning and afternoon.

Katharine Cornell brings her production of "Romeo and Juliet" into the Shubert next Monday evening, for a stay of two weeks.

On the same evening, the comedy, "Three Men on a Horse," will open an indefinite engagement at the Plymouth.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, Mary Young will present at the Copley a play of her own writing, "Katydid; So What?"

At the Colonial, for one week, beginning Nov. 18, Eva Le Gallienne will present this repertory: "Rosmersholm," in her own translation, Monday and Saturday evenings and Wednesday matinée; "A Sunny Morning" and "The Women Have Their Way," by the Quinteros, Tuesday and Friday evenings; "Camille," Thursday evening and Saturday matinée.

E. M. Newman begins a series of traveltalks at Symphony Hall, Nov. 8. His first topic will be "Italy"; his second, "Ethiopia"; his third, "The South Seas."

New Rail Schedules Cut Time to Florida

Florida is brought from five to seven and a half hours nearer Boston and intermediate points by new schedules announced by the Atlantic Coast Line. A boom winter season is expected, following the high levels of last year.

Requests for information as to train service and rates, hotels and other data have commenced in greater volume and at an earlier date than in many previous years, J. H. Johnson, New England agent of the company, states. In anticipation of volume traffic Mr. Johnson advises his railroad will offer this season one of the finest and most complete fleet of trains to Florida and the South it has ever provided.

The Florida Special will continue to provide New England with one-night service to the east coast of Florida, The Gulf Coast Limited, to the central and west coast of Florida, offers for the first time one-night service from Boston and New England.

Horses Displace Trolleys On Abandoned Car Track

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 29 (AP)—An abandoned trolley line route will become a bridle path for members of the Smith College Riding Club, it was announced here yesterday. The Northampton Street Railway Company has given permission for the girls to use its right-of-way between this city and Easthampton.

Horseback riding has grown rapidly in popularity at Smith, with more than 100 students taking part this year.

Trade Walls Doomed By New Nationalism, Canadians Are Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Economic nationalism has proved prejudicial alike to Canada and to the world, said N. W. Rowell, former Canadian delegate to the League of Nations, in a recent address on behalf of the Liberal candidate at Woodstock, in which he outlined several reasons why the Liberal Party should be returned to power in the recent election.

Canada needs a government which will recognize the fact that the world has become so much one community that there can be no permanent return of prosperity to Canada save as part of a general world recovery. The Liberal Party, he declared, is pledged to use its influence towards a removal of obstructions to international trade by a lowering of tariffs, removing of exchange and other embargoes and restrictions which obstruct international trade.

A revision of the Empire trade agreements along the lines originally proposed by Mr. Baldwin, that is, the encouragement of Empire trade by lowering the tariffs between Empire countries rather than by raising them against other countries, was suggested as another need of the country by Mr. Rowell, who contended that such a revision would give leadership to other countries in breaking down economic nationalism.

Canada would benefit by a reasonable trade agreement with the United States, he contended, as he pointed out that the present Government in the United States is one which declares its belief that international trade must be restored if real prosperity is to return. In his opinion the government in Canada which believes in freer trade is more likely to obtain a satisfactory agreement.

Merritt Parkway Bonds Discussed by Leaders

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 29 (AP)—Fairfield county commissioners and legislators met here today to consider authorizing issuance of $15,000,000 worth of bonds to finance the immediate construction of the Merritt Parkway.

A resolution on the bond issue contains a clause for the acceptance of any grant which may be made by the Federal Government, but regardless of this, proposes the county authorize construction at once. The resolution is the work of Senator J. Kenneth Bradley, of Westport, and a committee of senators and representatives of the county which was named at a previous meeting.

More Jobs Filled

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board estimates that unemployment during September decreased 3.9 per cent from August and 8.9 per cent from September of 1934. The total for September was estimated at 9,466,000 persons.

Astronomer Charts Distances 240 Million Light Years Away

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29 (AP)—Space of a depth almost inconceivable 10 years ago is definitely conquered in accurate geographical charts made with aid of the 100-inch telescope.

A space ship, using charts described at Yale University last night by Dr. Edwin Hubble of Mt. Wilson Observatory, could set out to travel 240,000,000 light years straight away from earth with reasonable assurance.

The fliers would reach clusters of nebulae 240,000,000 light years away—the distance it takes light 240,000,000 years to travel.

"The distance," Dr. Hubble said, "is known with an uncertainty of less than 30 per cent and probably less than 15 per cent."

This is the greatest distance yet charted. Arriving the traveler would probably find the nebulae to be clusters of stars like those of our own heavens, averaging about 85,000,000 suns apiece.

The method used to measure these distances was described by Dr. Hubble. The first step was to measure the distance to 125 nebulae near by in which individual stars could be seen. The stars gave the distances of the nebulae to which they belonged.

Next the distance was measured to an immense collection of nebulae—the Virgo cluster—consisting of several hundred nebulae of all types, in which a few stars could be seen.

The third measurement came from examining the light itself from nebulae so far away no individual stars could be discerned. In this case the astronomical explorers reached accurate distance estimates for nearly 100 nebulae of all types, and finally 10 clusters of nebulae.

The light from all these very distant nebulae shows them apparently traveling with speeds running from hundreds to thousands of miles a second. It was this speed-indicating feature of the light which permitted the charting.

Debt of $350 Jails Man for 511 Days

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 29 (AP)—Edward Mingo, West Haven farmer, who has spent the past 511 days in the county jail for failure to settle a $350 debt, appears to have little chance of gaining his freedom in the near future.

Mr. Mingo was ready to take the poor debtor's oath yesterday, but the jail commissioner postponed the necessary hearing indefinitely.

The youthful farmer's troubles began in June 4, 1934, when deputy sheriff Clarence Wiley sued him for $1370, claiming the farmer wrongfully disposed of cattle on which Wiley held a mortgage.

In September, 1934, a jury awarded Mr. Wiley $350, and what is known in Vermont as a close jail execution was issued against Mr. Mingo.

And the townspeople, incidentally, are just as anxious as Mr. Mingo to have him released, for they already have contributed $300 for his board at the jail.

Fire Hazard Closes Connecticut Woods

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29 (AP)—Governor Wilbur L. Cross ordered the Connecticut woodlands closed last night to hunters, anglers and picnickers until the present forest fire hazard is removed. The chief executive issued a proclamation to this effect at the request of State Forester Austin F. Hawes.

"I hereby proclaim all sections of woodland and brushland within the State closed to all persons except owners or tenants of such land, or their agents or employees," the Governor's proclamation read.

The proclamation came at the height of Connecticut's hunting season which extends from Oct. 21 to Nov. 23.

Assistant State Forest Fire Warden C. Huntington Lathrop said today there were 20 forest fires in the State Saturday and 10 Sunday.

Worcester Salt

THE CHOICE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST CHEFS

GUILLOT, Chef THE ASTOR, New York

First National Stores

The nickel and dime loom bigger than ever this week at your First National Store. These items are only a few of the many 5c and 10c values.

5 and 10¢ Sale

IVORY SOAP Medium Bar 5c
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER 40 Ft. Roll 5c
RICE RICHMOND Fancy Uncoated 12 oz. Pkg 5c
SARDINES UNDERWOOD'S in Oil No ¼ Tin 5c
TAPIOCA DAINTY DOT ½ Lb. Pkg 5c
BLUING BELLVIEW 18 oz Bot 5c

HENFIELD - Guaranteed Eggs DOZ 29c
FINAST BREAD Flour LGE 24½ LB BAG 89c
OLD HOMESTEAD PASTRY Flour LGE 24½ LB BAG 79c

TOMATOES Standard Lge Tin 10c
SALMON Pink Alaska Tall Tin 10c
PURITY SALT 3 1½ Lb Pkgs 10c
MIDCO ICE BOX FREEZE Tin 10c
OAKITE Pkg 10c

PEA BEANS 3 LBS BULK 10c
TOILET TISSUE 3 ROLLS 10c
JUNKET Assorted Desserts PKG 10c

TOMATO JUICE Alice Brand 16 oz BOT 10c
LINIT Starch for Laundry Work PKG 10c
GRAPE-NUTS FLAKES PKG 10c

JEAN'S SPECIAL FIG AND HONEY BREAD A Delicious Specially Baked Loaf LGE LOAF 14¢

FRESH - PLAIN OR CINNAMON Doughnuts 2 Doz 29c
OLD FASHION SWEET APPLE Cider Gal Jug 35c ½ Gal Jug 23c

5c VALUES
Octagon Soap Bar 5c
Satina Tablets Pkg 5c
Fels Naptha Soap Bar 5c
Welcome Soap Bar 5c
Star Soap Bar 5c
Phillip's Soups 10½ oz Tin 5c
Pork and Beans 16 oz Tin 5c
Hershey's Chocolate Syrup 8½ oz Tin 5c

10c VALUES
Pillsbury's Pancake Flour Pkg 10c
Fruit Salad 8 oz Tin 10c
Pitted Dates Marvin Pkg 10c
Finast Mustard 8½ oz Jar 10c
Alice Spaghetti 26 oz Tin 10c
Alice Soups Vegetable or Tomato 29 oz Tin 10c
Dried Peas 2 Lb Pkg 10c

BLUE HUBBARD SQUASH
FANCY YELLOW TURNIP
SWEET POTATOES 5 LBS 10c
FANCY FRESH SPINACH
FANCY STAYMAN APPLES 3 LBS 10c
CABBAGE Solid Heads 3 Lbs 5c
Cauliflower Fresh Native LARGE HEAD 10c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

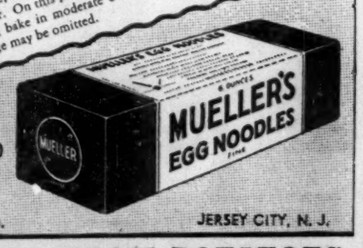
FOR A TEMPTING LUNCHEON

DELICIOUS ECONOMICAL

Egg Noodles with Sauerkraut

1 Package Mueller's Wide Egg Noodles
4 Cups sauerkraut
1 Teaspoon salt
¼ Teaspoon pepper
1 pound sausages

Parboil the noodles for 7 minutes in four quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. In a well-greased casserole place a layer of sauerkraut seasoned with salt and pepper, then a layer of noodles. Continue, alternating until used up, allowing the noodles to form the top layer. On this place the sausages, each pricked with a fork. Cover casserole; bake in moderate oven one hour. If vegetable dish is required, sausage may be omitted.



EASY TO PREPARE —QUICK TOO

C. F. MUELLER CO. JERSEY CITY, N. J.

AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

Why Read the Monitor? - - - - 2*

How The Monitor Covered The News Last Week

Last week, for the first time in history, 50 nations acted together to stop another nation from making war. Only future ages can accurately place significance of this action, but certainly it was the biggest news of the week. The League of Nations, continuing its role of international fire department, strove to quench embers glowing in Africa before they burst into consuming conflagration. The Christian Science Monitor in an editorial observed: "Nations are now approaching the stage individuals had won when they set up police forces."

●

Early Monday morning Premier Mussolini received word that unless he ceased his Ethiopian invasion within 10 days (Oct. 31) the League would set a date for proceeding with trade boycotts. These, threatened Britain's Anthony Eden, would cut Italian commerce 70 per cent. Seriousness of this ultimatum was illustrated Monday afternoon when the Federal Reserve announced that the Italian lira was now backed by but 29 per cent in gold. The Monitor's Washington Bureau noted that Italy now had less gold than even little Belgium—$350,000,000 . . . With few original raw materials, most markets closed, and those left open demanding payment in gold, and with his chief political support at home coming from those merchants who would be most adversely affected by the exertion of sanctions, it did not appear that Mussolini could long ignore the League's dictum.

Having thus delineated their stand, and having apparently brought the fire temporarily under control (Italian troops made no major offensives during the week), members of the League's fire fighters returned to their homes, and prepared more powerful fire fighting machinery should those first efforts fail. The spotlight of news, sharply focused on Geneva for two weeks, swung first to one and then to another of the major world capitals. The Monitor followed it, reporting news, discounting rumors, noting trends.

●

On Monday, in London, the Marquess of Lothian, in an article written exclusively for The Christian Science Monitor, gave the world situation succinct perspective:

"The root of the present crisis," he disclosed, "is not in Ethiopia at all but in the damming up of populations and unemployed workers and farmers behind insurmountable barriers to movement in a world which is shrinking every day in terms of time and space.

"If any collective system is to work it must be able to lower the tariffs, embargoes, quotas and other restrictions on international trade. It must be able to deal with problems of migration. . . . It must consider the possibility of the 'open door' in the colonial possessions of all countries."

●

This view opened immediate discussion. On that day (Monday) the Monitor's London Bureau cabled that Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, had announced in Geneva that England was prepared to discuss the distribution of colonial raw materials "so that all fear of exclusion or monopoly may be removed for all time."

●

These were indications of a new diplomacy. In Europe on Wednesday it seemed to observers as if this trend of thought had stirred hidden roots of an older and more secret type of negotiation. To some it seemed that contact with the new had intensified the old. To others it appeared that out of the meeting of the two was emerging a vibrant, two edged sword for the cutting asunder of war. There was vivid evidence in support of both conclusions.

●

On Wednesday the Paris correspondent looked behind the scenes and disclosed to Monitor readers that last January Premier Mussolini had explained his Ethiopian ambitions to Premier Laval, had received quite plain indications that France had no objection to Italy's imperialistic intentions, provided French interests in Africa were not interfered with. In return, France was presumably given promise of Italy's assistance in case of German invasion. This allowed France to withdraw troops from the south and concentrate them in the north and along the Rhine.

Thus was revealed an example of the secret diplomacy which had threatened the League's fire fighting.

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Across the Channel also on Wednesday there escaped rumors of another example. British activity in behalf of the League had stirred what appeared to be favorable sentiment at home. It was time, Prime Minister Baldwin decided, to hold an election. (The British Prime Minister has the right to advise dissolution of Parliament and the election of a new one whenever he pleases.) His foreign policy and increased armaments were made chief issues. In announcing his decision to the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. Baldwin mentioned an anticipated "lull" in the European crisis. Lloyd George pounced on the word "lull." Again there was a broad hint of secret diplomacy. "Does it mean," he asked in effect, "that His Majesty's government has arranged with Italy for a lull, that it may play politics?"

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"Everything the League decides or does, in accordance with the Covenant, is interpreted by Italian public opinion as an underhand maneuver of hostile forces."

Thus, the Monitor's Rome correspondent outlined Italy's case against the League. On Saturday a British observer commented in the Monitor that since the World War Italy has seen Great Britain disclaim no less than seven times the very type of collective action it now endorses. "How, then, can Italian officers believe that British support in favor of the League Covenant is either serious or sincere?"

Mr. Baldwin's election, it is assumed, will at least partially demonstrate the extent of the unity of British public opinion behind Britain's peace policy.

As the League members sought more effective fire fighting weapons thought turned to the United States in the hope that its great pumpers and hook and ladder companies might be aligned. When President Roosevelt stepped off the cruiser Houston in Washington last Thursday (returning by sea from California) he was met by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The two men hastened to the White House, where over a luncheon table the Secretary reviewed a message just received from the League. It related the action it had taken, asked for suggestions. From these "suggestions" the League hoped to deduce the American attitude toward the carrying forward of sanctions.

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The President was faced with two conflicting forces. On the one hand there was strong sentiment against any sort of foreign commitment. On the other hand there was growing acceptance of the view aptly summarized by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State under President Hoover, and reported in Thursday's Monitor:

"We should have learned that the chief problem of the world today is war prevention, not isolation; that isolation in the modern world is a fantastic impossibility. . . ."

On Friday Mr. Stimson and Mr. Hull conferred. Later in the day the President hastily summoned his Cabinet. They met and talked long. On Saturday the answer of the United States to the League was on its way. America would not participate in the League sanctions, but approved them morally. If the League cared to read between the lines it could proceed in its measures with the knowledge that the United States, despite actual continuance of its trade with belligerents, had gone further than ever before toward aiding the collective system.

This week of review and crystalization of plans in world capitals caused the Monitor's leading editorial for Saturday to conclude:

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"If out of Italy's adventure in Ethiopia grows an enlightened willingness on the part of influential League powers to undertake . . . examination of the needs of nations for territorial and economic readjustments, the still small fire in Emperor Haile Selassie's drawing room may not be all loss. . . . It may be that only a hose will be needed to put this fire out. . . . But more regard for fire laws, and some improvements in them, will still be necessary to insure the world against a major conflagration."

** Second in a series of advertisements describing the Monitor's exclusive service to its readers.*

The Monitor has many valuable departments and features. The World's Day Column gives salient news facts in brief, succinct form; the March of the Nations Column interprets the daily news; the Editorial Page comments on current matters; there are special pages for theater and art reviews, news of interest to women, a Children's Page, Educational Page, Home and Garden Page, Home Forum Page, Daily Features Page and a wealth of departments. The paper is on sale at principal news stands throughout the world and is mailed daily on receipt of order. 75 cents a month, $9 yearly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Princeton Football Outlook—Movies Attract Gridiron Players—Eastern Basketball

Princeton Coach Says Team Ready To Continue Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29—The football team of Princeton University is ready for the five games that complete its schedule. This was made plain by Coach Herbert O. Crisler yesterday, at the annual conference of newspaper experts, held at Osborn Field House.

"The team came out of the Cornell game in the best physical condition of any recent Princeton team in recent years," said the coach, "and the spirit which it showed both in coming to the practice in condition, and in its practice before the Pennsylvania game, is still in full operation."

Crisler spoke freely, indicating to the experts the methods by which he expected to meet the various plays developed by future opponents of the season, as well as those by which he brought about the previous victories. He discussed the lateral pass adversely, saying that the play had been entirely abandoned by Princeton for the season, as tending to the advantage of the opponents. It is noticeable in this connection that neither Yale nor the Cadets used it once in their encounter last Saturday.

He rated Constable, Sandbach, Le Van and Spofford as the best backs at Princeton, but said it depended on their condition at the time of each future game whether they would be selected to start. He believed, he said, that the best player could be selected for any position by any coach, and that the organization of group teams, operated as a whole, showed that the general average of play was low.

As these methods had been successful, and Princeton was the only undefeated team of the Big Three, and had only one undefeated team to encounter, Dartmouth, he indicated clearly that he regarded the future as rosy. Navy and Harvard and Yale, the traditional opponents, were still to be met, but the team was so well advanced that scrimmages were practically discontinued for the present, while devoting the practice chiefly to the finer points of play.

The unbalanced line plays had been few, and he was relying chiefly on straight football and passes, and seeking to improve the kicking. He had devised a method of meeting the shift plays of the opponents by following them when they moved, with the idea of preventing their return to the line, thus causing a double violation, with the opponents lacking seven men in the line of scrimmage, and this had worked well, as it forced a wait before the play could be made.

Chief Tiger

Capt. Pepper Constable '36
Princeton Football Back

Cornell's Athletic Program Is Changed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29—A complete reorganization of its athletic program was announced yesterday by Cornell University, with the appointment of an advisory council of 27 members to act as a joining group between the board of athletic control and the alumni and undergraduate bodies.

Represented in six council divisions were five major sports and all minor sports, and also three members of the university's board of trustees. Each group includes a member of the faculty, an alumnus and two undergraduates. The new council follows:

Baseball—Prof. J. G. Jenkins, Walter R. Rollo of Elmira; Jack Kreimer, captain; E. J. Doyle Jr., manager.

Football—Prof. A. M. Drummond, Edmund Butler of Brooklyn; Harrison Wilson, captain; W. M. Hoyt, manager.

Basketball—Prof. H. E. Baxter, Carl P. Wendell of Buffalo; R. D. Culver, manager, (Captain not yet elected.)

Crew—Prof. C. L. Durham, William H. Forbes of Cleveland; William Van Arsdale, commodore; Jack Young, manager.

Track—Prof. Bristow Adams; A. M. Hutchinson of Chicago; R. E. Linders, captain; N. T. Heintz, manager.

Other sports—Instructor H. L. Goodman, Thomas I. S. Boak of New Haven; G. H. Stofer (as captain); Don Graves (as manager).

Alabama Is Still Best of Southern Teams, Says Sasse

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Alabama's Rose Bowl champions still are the best football aggregation in the South, says Maj. Ralph Irvine Sasse, who coached the team that handed the Crimson Tide its only defeat of the 1935 college campaign.

The former Army mentor, now head coach at Mississippi State and on his way to challenge West Point's unbeaten march this Saturday, doesn't take anything away from his own squad in handing the Croix de Guerre, with palms, to Alahama.

"There was no fluke about our 20-to-7 victory over the Tide," said Major Sasse yesterday. "We outplayed them and did it at Tuscaloosa, at that, but were were 'up' and the Tide was going 'down' that afternoon. I don't think we could repeat that victory now. Alabama is still the best team in the South. They won't lose a game the rest of the season."

The cavalary major thinks Mississippi State "has a chance" to beat the Army this Saturday. They are known as the "sharpshooters." There's only one senior in the starting lineup. The average 183 pounds per man.

To become thoroughly accustomed to their surroundings, Sasse's team arrived here over the week end from Cincinnati, after beating Xavier 7-0. Yesterday the squad of 34 players was quartered at Cragston-on-the-Hudson, on the estate formerly owned by J. Pierpont Morgan the elder. They are near West Point and will have several workouts on Michie Field, the Army gridiron.

The apple of Major Sasse's eye is a six-foot, 183-pound end from Chicago, Charles Galatka. Sasse has no hesitation in ranking Galatka as the best he has ever seen.

Warner Was Thrilled By Cyclone Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Oct. 29—Famous Glenn "Pop" Warner, first coach of an Iowa State College football team, will not be here for the reunion of the football team of 1895, the original "Cyclones," nor was he present at the game with Northwestern University which gave the team its nickname, "Cyclones," it was learned here recently.

Coach Warner, present football coach at Temple University, Philadelphia, Penn., in a letter of regret stated that the Iowa State football team of 1895 was the first football team he had ever coached, and that he would never forget the thrill he got when he learned of the team's victory over Northwestern that fall.

It was in that fall that the team beat Northwestern so badly that a Chicago paper stated that "an Iowa Cyclone had struck Northwestern." The team became known as the "Cyclones" as a result.

Oldtimers here explained Coach Warner's statement about being informed of the victory over Northwestern. Until the fall of 1895 the team had played without a coach. That fall Coach Warner, who had just graduated from Cornell University, came out here and coached the team during the month of August before reporting to coach at another college in September.

Leading Elevens To Battle in The Big Ten Saturday

Big Ten Football Standing

	W	T	L	Pts For	Pts Agst	P C
Ohio State	2	0	0	56	13	1.000
Purdue	2	0	0	26	0	1.000
Michigan	2	0	0	27	12	1.000
Iowa	1	0	0	19	0	1.000
Minnesota	1	0	0	21	13	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1	13	26	.500
Illinois	0	0	1	0	19	.000
Indiana	0	0	2	6	35	.000
Wisconsin	0	0	2	19	33	.000
Northwestern	0	0	3	26	56	.000

Big Ten Football Games

Nov. 2—Minnesota and Purdue at Minneapolis, Minn.; Illinois and Northwestern at Evanston, Ill.; Iowa and Indiana at Iowa City, Iowa; Ohio State and Notre Dame at Columbus, Ohio; Michigan and Pennsylvania at Ann Arbor, Mich.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 29—Leading contenders for the Big Ten football championship meet at Minneapolis, Minn., on Saturday. Defending the crown, Minnesota faces Purdue, scored on only once in four games. The Gophers marked up their first conference win last Saturday. The Boilermakers, twice victors on the conference, showed a reversal of form in losing, 7 to 0, to Carnegie Tech, an outsider beaten three times.

Other contests with title bearings send Indiana against Iowa at Iowa City, Iowa, and Illinois against Northwestern at Evanston, Ill. The Iowa Hawkeyes are favored to hold place among the leaders in view of their brilliant and surprising victory, 19 to 0, over Illinois last week. It was Iowa's first Big Ten contest of the season and it showed plenty of talent.

Undefeated Ohio State, candidate for national honors, faces a crucial test of this aspiration with Notre Dame, also a national bidder, at Columbus, Ohio. Another winner in the conference, Michigan, takes on Pennsylvania for an important intersectional battle.

Enjoying a Siesta

Enjoying a siesta this week end, Chicago and Wisconsin, after the 13-to-7 game which the former won, are preparing for strenuous tests to come. Chicago is getting ready for a visit by Ohio State a week hence, while Wisconsin awaits Purdue.

Minnesota again showed it retains championship caliber when it came from behind to defeat Northwestern, 21 to 13, the other day. Three of four antagonists have scored on the Gophers, but the latter made two or more touchdowns in each game to win decisively. Each game, too, has featured a different scoring star. Against Northwestern it was a sophomore, halfback, Clarence Thompson. When his team was trailing, 13 to 7, in the third quarter he delivered the touchdown which tied the score, and in the final he dashed 36 yards to the goal. Thompson sprinted, dodged, weaved and drove in a manner to call up comparison with some of the greatest backs in Minnesota history. After a steady advance in which Sheldon Beise, fullback, and George Roscoe, halfback, aided in rushing the ball, Thompson hammered six yards through tackle for the tying marker. Excellent blocking was given for Thompson's final long sprint to score. Beise made the first touchdown for the Gophers, crashing straight through center for the goal after Roscoe, faking an end run, slipped him the ball. Vernal LeVoir, quarterback, who missed only one placement kick in three years, scored on all three efforts.

Purdue Has Chance

Purdue has a chance to defeat the Gophers. Northwestern showed Minnesota's defense is none too good, and Purdue has displayed more talent than the Wildcats. The Boilermakers against Carnegie no doubt badly missed Ed Skoronski, all-star veteran center, declared ineligible, but they will be more used to getting along without him this week. George Bell and Cody Isbell may fit better into the vacancy. The Boilermakers gained a lot of yardage, but lacked the final vigor to score. Tom McGannon, halfback, led the attack, gaining 90 yards in 10 attempts, one a 51-yard dash. Minnesota and Purdue did not play last year.

Iowa's powerful line, proved against Illinois, should open big holes for Oze Simmons, fullback, again this Saturday. This forward wall held the tricky Illinois eleven to 53 yards gained and no first downs by rushing, while enabling Simmons to slip away for 192 yards in 16 efforts. This was all but 41 of the yards gained by the Hawkeyes. Simmons made one touchdown on a 71-yard sprint, and Capt. Dick Crayne, halfback, counted the other two. Iowa and Indiana played a scoreless tie last season.

Hardly as much can be hoped for by the Hoosiers this time. Indiana, with a snappy attack, scored once against Ohio State power, but was swept back to a 28-to-6 defeat. The same line power lacking against the Buckeyes may be sadly needed against the Hawkeyes. Five minutes after the opening kickoff, Indiana scored from the 49-yard line on a long pass from Vernon Huffman, quarterback, to Roy Sads, halfback. The Hoosier passing attack can be solved, as Ohio State illustrated, intercepting five while Indiana was completing six of fifteen attempted.

Illinois-Northwestern Even

An even match may be seen between Illinois and Northwestern. The Illini, apparently, were somewhat overrated as a result of their intersectional victory over Southern California earlier in the season. Their light forwards could not stand against Iowa's heavy line, and Northwestern also has a heavy line. The Wildcats, too, seem to suffer from no inferiority complex, though defeated by three of the conference leaders. The energetic attack which enabled them to score twice and lead the powerful Gophers may be enough to baffle Illinois.

Bob Swisher, Wildcat halfback, dashed off tackle for a 57-yard touchdown at Minneapolis. Excellent blocking, with Park Wray, tackle, cutting down the last tackler who threatened to get him from behind, featured Swisher's run. Don Heap, substitute for Swisher, started the other touchdown parade with a 20-yard pass to Co-Capt. Wally Cruice. Smashes by Heap and Cruice, and a one-yard plunge by Hugh Duvall, fullback, culminated a 70-yard advance. Duvall also scored an afterpoint.

When Illinois and Northwestern met last year, the former won, 14 to 3. Coach R. C. Zuppke has some heavy forwards available if he wants to use them. This may be advisable in view of the failure of his lighter but supposedly more agile and aggressive linemen against Iowa. It is clear something more is needed to hold the opposition out while the intricate and deceptive backfield play unfolds.

Backs Must Be Good

Ohio State has the power and versatility to outscore Notre Dame. The chief requirement is for Joe Williams, halfback, who made two touchdowns against Indiana, Dick Heekin and Frank Boucher, halfbacks, who made one each, to maintain their stride. The line should take care of the Notre Dame rushing attack, and the backfield which intercepted Indiana passes should hamstring the aerial game of the Irish. The latter extended their winning streak to five games by defeating the United States Naval Academy, 14 to 0, last Saturday.

Michigan's passing and cleverness in taking advantage of breaks, by which it defeated Columbia, 19 to 7, in New York last week, may be its best assets against Pennsylvania. A Columbia fumble on the 16-yard line on the game's first running play gave Michigan its first opportunity, and the Wolverines smashed through in three plays, John Smithers, halfback, making the touchdown. Shortly thereafter Michigan marched to the two-foot line, lost the ball on downs, and with Columbia punting out from behind the goal, Chris Everhardus, halfback, took the ball on the 42-yard line and weaved through the Lions to score. The Wolverines smashed 41 yards in 15 plays to send Ernie Johnson into the end zone, catching a pass from Capt. Bill Renner, quarterback, for the final score.

Jay Berwanger Sparkled

Jay Berwanger sparkled again in All-America halfback fashion to give Chicago its victory over Wisconsin. He scored the two touchdowns which were allowed, and another spoiled by a teammate's offside penalty. It was Berwanger's fumble, however, which gave the Badgers their best scoring opportunity. Omar Fareed, Persian importation at halfback, made Chicago's passing attack effective when the Maroons were behind. His 38-yard toss to Gordon Peterson, end, and another to Berwanger on the three-yard line, scored the winning touchdown.

Wisconsin's attack flared brilliantly at times, but its defense was erratic. The Badgers knew what to do when a Maroon fumble gave them the ball within 20 yards of the goal. A series of sweeps and plunges in which John Fish, halfback, and Edward Jankowski shared, sent John Wilson, halfback, over for the marker.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Now for the Last Half

NEXT Saturday will find the college football teams of the United States entering on the last half of their 1935 schedules. It is going to be a very important period for some of the teams, as the showing made during the month of November will determine which two are to be selected to play in the big East vs. West game at Pasadena next New Year's Day. So far as the western representative is concerned, it looks very much as if this week end would settle the question; but we doubt if the same will apply to the eastern half of the big problem.

Carroll Photo Service
William H. Spaulding

The Battle of the Californias

If anyone had predicted the first of October that the deciding battle for the Pacific Coast Conference championship would take place at Los Angeles, Nov. 2, he would have found plenty of persons ready to argue the point, and yet that appears to be just what is going to happen. And what is all the more interesting is the fact that the two Californias are to be the contenders. University of California at Los Angeles, sometimes known as the U. C. L. A., and University of California, Southern Branch, is to meet University of California from Berkeley, Calif., and what a battle it promises to be. These are now the only undefeated teams in the Conference, and victory for U. C. L. A. should give the title to Coach William H. Spaulding's players, as Idaho will be the only Conference team it will meet after California. Should California win Saturday, it is going to scramble the western selection up quite a bit.

Some Head-On Collisions

And while the Californias battle on the west coast there are going to be some beautiful head-on collisions in the Central West and East which will put one or two of the still undefeated elevens in the also-ran class before the final whistle has blown. Take the Central West for instance. Two of the greatest teams of the year are going to meet each other when Ohio State and Notre Dame come to grips at Columbus. The winner will certainly go on as a real claimant for Rose Bowl honors as well as the championship of the United States. The same day will find Minnesota battling against Purdue for a chance to retain the national championship which was its reward last year. Of these four teams, Notre Dame is the only one that will stand a chance of going to Pasadena, as the other three are members of the Big Ten, which does not permit such games.

The Indian vs. the Bulldog

Coming to the East, there are at least four games which loom large on the college football horizon; but of the four, the one which will attract the most attention is the battle that will find the Indian from New Hampshire trying again to win just one victory over the Yale bulldog. There seems to be only one real reason for believing that Dartmouth may not win, and that is the fact that in all the past years the Green, even though it appeared to be stronger and more than once appeared to have the game well in hand with only a few minutes left to play, has failed to win from the Blue. This, however, may be the year the Indian has long been waiting for, and, if it is, his chances of being invited to represent the East at Pasadena should be very bright indeed.

Army Faces Former Coach

The three other eastern games of moment bring West Point against Mississippi State, Navy against Princeton, and Michigan State against Temple. There are two interesting phases of the Army-Mississippi State game, one being the fact that the latter is coached by Maj. Ralph I. Sasse, former head coach at West Point, and the other that victory would put the Cadets one important step nearer a Rose Bowl invitation. As Princeton and Temple are still undefeated and untied, victories for them this week end will keep them among the few still holding a claim to the eastern title.

Pinehurst Gets 1936 Pro Golf; Grass Greens

PINEHURST, N. C., Oct. 28 (AP)—The Pinehurst Country Club announced last Saturday night that it has been awarded the 1936 Professional Golfers' Association championship tournament.

The competition will be played in November over the championship Pinehurst No. 2 course, which for the first time this year has grass greens instead of sand surfaces.

Donald Ross, architect of the Pinehurst courses, said the change to grass greens was a major factor in persuading the P. G. A. to hold its tournament here.

Over the Net

'Open Tennis Still Long Way Off'

BIG BILL TILDEN, who told the writer several years ago at the Longwood Cricket Club that an open tennis tournament (between amateurs and professionals) was a dead issue, recently informed Tennis Illustrated's "Eavesdropper" that open tennis is still a long way off. "I don't think it will come for some years," Tilden said. "Maybe not during my life."

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Here and There—From the Bermuda Lawn Tennis Club comes the announcement that the 1936 Bermuda championships will be played on the club's En-Tout-Cas courts the week beginning March 16. . . . The New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association plans to hold a Sugar Bowl tennis tournament beginning Jan. 2, 1936. . . . Jack Crawford, the Australian tennis star and veteran Davis Cup player, may not journey to England to play at Wimbledon next year owing to business demands. . . . It is understood, however, that Crawford would be available for the Australian Davis Cup team if it should challenge in the North American zone as this would give him a chance to return to the land "down under" immediately after the tie. . . . Dan Maskell, Wimbledon's famous tennis coach, predicts a great future for Valerie E. Scott, the 17-year-old girl who recently won the girls' singles championship of England at Wimbledon, defeating a field which included 95 entries.

Home of Detroit Baseball Club To Be Rebuilt

DETROIT, Oct. 29 (AP)—Those poor 'ole Detroit Tigers threw $500,000 today at the wolf that started hanging around during the World Series.

Mr. Wolf didn't have a chance to prowl around the Tiger den during the regular season. Attendance, which surged past the million mark, made the turnstiles click so fast and the money bags jingle so merrily that the noise kept him away. But then came that World Series, and the wolf, sniffing the thousands of dollars in expenses of which only the boss Tigers knew, came padding around the Bengal bailiwick.

But when he poked his nose inside the door at Navin Field today, he took it on the lam, routed by a crash of concrete as workmen began wrecking operations which started expenditure by the Detroit club of a cool half million dollars to pep up business hereabouts next year.

Charles J. Navin, club secretary, said today that the Detroit Club didn't even break even on the 1935 fall classic. Without digging the receipt and expenditure records out of the vault, Navin further said that even had the Chicago-Tiger battle gone a seventh game, the Detroit Club would not have climbed out of "the red" on the series proper.

"The expenses in getting ready for a world series are terrific, considering the fact the players take the big share of the first four games," Navin pointed out. "It cost the Detroit Baseball Company more than $55,000 just to get the park ready by improving the field, moving the scoreboard and building the temporary bleachers to seat about 20,000."

Navin then pointed out that extra ticket sellers, ushers and other attendants had to be employed. Then there was the item of about 40 young women who worked for weeks taking ticket applications. Extra ground men were hired, and when the series began, the club entertained members of the working press at a Detroit hotel. The item of ticket printing also was a heavy expense.

Navin said the past season was one of the best the Detroit club ever has enjoyed and the enlargement of the park is an effort to accommodate the fans who loyally have supported the club. While plans still are tentative, he said the general idea is that the pavilions in right and left field will become part of the two-deck permanent grandstand and that the center field bleachers will be connected with the right field grandstand and also be made into two decks.

Seventeen Cage Games For Penn State Five

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., Oct. 29—A 17-game schedule for Pennsylvania State's basketball team this year has been announced by Neil M. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics. The Lions are new members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference, and 10 of the scheduled contests are with members of the league on a home-and-home basis.

In addition to conference games Penn State will meet Penn, Navy, Syracuse, Army, Rutgers, Bucknell, and Ithaca. The complete schedule follows:

Dec. 14, Ithaca.

Jan. 8, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 11, Navy at Annapolis; 15, Syracuse; 18, Pittsburgh; 22, Bucknell; 25, Carnegie Tech.

Feb. 8, West Virginia; 11, Temple at Philadelphia; 12, Army at West Point; 15, Georgetown; 19, Temple; 22, West Virginia at Morgantown; 26, Georgetown at Washington; 29, Rutgers.

March 6, Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh; 7, Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh.

'Amerks' Sign Amateurs

OSHAWA, Ont., Oct. 29 (AP)—Martin Shenker, business manager of the New York Americans of the National Hockey League, announced last night that Nakina Smith, former Sudbury junior center star; Walter (Whitey) Farrant, Toronto wingman, and Wilf Fields, Winnipeg, had been signed by the Americans. All three will be optioned out to the Rochester club of the International League for experience, Shenker said.

Artz Wins Feature Race

READING, Penna., Oct. 28 (AP)—Tex Artz, young Reading driver, won the eastern independent dirt track auto racing championship yesterday by taking a feature 40-lap race. After holding down fourth place, Artz took the lead on the sixteenth lap to win in 19m. 16s. Tommy McWilliams of Troy Hills, N. Y., was second.

Harvard Quintet Opens Eastern Cage Season at Hanover

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—A 42-game schedule for the 1935-36 campaign was announced yesterday by Elwood W. Kemp Jr., secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. The customary round-robin of home-and-home games will be played by the seven league members—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell and Dartmouth.

For the second successive year the Harvard varsity quintet will open activities, this season against Dartmouth at Hanover on Dec. 18. Three days later the Crimson five plays host to Cornell. Columbia and Princeton open their campaigns on Jan. 8. Pennsylvania's first engagement is with Dartmouth at Hanover on Jan. 11. Yale does not start until Jan. 13, also facing Dartmouth. The schedule follows:

Dec. 18—Harvard at Dartmouth; 21—Cornell at Harvard.

Jan. 8—Columbia at Princeton; 11—Princeton at Cornell, Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 13—Pennsylvania at Harvard, Dartmouth at Yale; 15—Columbia at Cornell; 18—Columbia at Yale, Cornell at Dartmouth, Princeton at Harvard; 21—Pennsylvania at Yale; 25—Yale at Cornell.

Feb. 1—Yale at Pennsylvania; 8—Pennsylvania at Cornell (afternoon), Yale at Dartmouth; 10—Dartmouth at Harvard; 12—Pennsylvania at Columbia, Yale at Princeton; 15—Harvard at Princeton, Cornell at Yale, Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; 17—Dartmouth at Cornell; 19—Harvard at Columbia; 22—Columbia at Harvard, Cornell at Pennsylvania, Princeton at Yale (afternoon); 24—Columbia at Dartmouth; 26—Yale at Harvard, Princeton at Columbia; 29—Harvard at Pennsylvania, Dartmouth at Princeton, Cornell at Columbia.

March 2—Dartmouth at Columbia; 4—Pennsylvania at Princeton; 7—Princeton at Dartmouth, Columbia at Pennsylvania, Harvard at Cornell; 11—Yale at Columbia, Cornell at Princeton; 14—Harvard at Yale, Princeton at Pennsylvania.

Lindrum Breaks Own Canadian Record Run

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 28 (Canadian Press)—A new Canadian record in billiards was credited to Walter Lindrum, world's champion English billiard player, over the week end. Playing against Clarke McConachy, New Zealand champion, Lindrum broke his own Canadian high break record of 610 with a run of 859. After completion of the session, Lindrum had increased his lead over the New Zealand champion to 736. Lindrum had 3305 and McConachy 2569.

McConachy was responsible for three high breaks, 129, 190 and 169.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Basketball Team to Go West

COACH Wes Fesler of the Harvard basketball team opened the season last evening with an address at the Harvard Varsity Club. Practice will get under way in the new athletic building tomorrow.

The Crimson team again will start the championship ball rolling in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, meeting Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H., Dec. 18.

In addition to 12 eastern matches, the Harvard team will visit the Middle West during the Christmas holidays to meet Toledo University, Wittenberg College, and Ohio State University and possibly Marquette University in Milwaukee and Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

Eight lettermen are available for the Harvard varsity team. They are: Capt. Leavitt S. White '37, Thomas W. Stephenson '37, Byron W. Moser Jr. '37, Raymond P. Lavietes '36, Graham K. Spring '36, James W. Robinson '36 and Ernest A. Gray Jr. '37. Three lettermen were lost.

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Tech Golfers to Meet Wellesley Girls—Four young students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will cross the Charles River on Saturday to meet four undergraduates of Wellesley College. The meeting will be on the golf links.

The Technology four—Rudolph J. Ozol '36, Boston; Paul J. Sullivan '38, Quincy; Herbert F. Goodwin '36, Melrose, and Robert (Bob) Vogeler—earned the right to meet Wellesley's fair golfers by turning in the four lowest scores for the 36-hole medal play in the Tech fall tournament at Albemarle over the week end.

Ozol turned in the lowest card with 157. Sullivan and Goodwin tied at 165 and Vogeler scored 170. Ozol is also a fencer and captains the M. I. T. team and Goodwin is a star defenseman on George Owen's hockey sextet.

♦ ♦ ♦

Here and There—Quincy High School's cross country team won the championship of the South Shore yesterday by defeating the Braintree Harriers, 22 to 37, at Quincy . . . Boston University's customary Monday football layoff was abandoned and the team started preparation yesterday for the invasion of University of New Hampshire's stronghold next Saturday . . . New Hampshire's gridmen reported for practice yesterday at Durham with only two men left on the injured list . . . Stoneham High School and Reading High held a cross-country meet yesterday with Stoneham winning over its own course, 25 to 44 . . . Capt. Jack Rendall of the Tufts varsity football team returned to the regular line-up yesterday as the Jumbos prepared for the game this coming Saturday with Northeastern University . . . Northeastern's undefeated gridiron team has plenty of reserves, and this alone may keep their record clear when they meet Tufts this week.

Charlie Kollinites of Lynn, former varsity guard, has been appointed coach of the newly formed Harvard junior varsity basketball team . . . The Boston Bruins opened their seven-game series with Les Canadiens in St. John, N. B., last night, and won, 2 to 0 . . . The Bruins used 15 players and the Canadiens 19 . . . Dit Clapper figured in both of Boston's scores, finding the net after a pass from Beattie and later passing to Cooney Weiland, who also scored in the third period . . . The Boston Redskins of the National Professional Football League are planning a long drill tonight under lights in Detroit in preparation for their night game with the Detroit Lions tomorrow.

Big Ten Football Scores

Purdue		Michigan	
7-Northwestern	0	6-Mich. State	25
20-Fordham	0	7-Indiana	0
19-Chicago	0	20-Wisconsin	12
0-Carnegie Tech.	7	19-Columbia	7
—	—	—	—
46	7	52	44
Ohio State		Minnesota	
19-Kentucky	6	26-N. Dak. State	6
85-Drake	0	12-Nebraska	7
28-Northwestern	7	20-Tulane	0
28-Indiana	6	21-Northwestern	13
—	—	—	—
160	26	79	26
Illinois		Iowa	
0-Ohio U.	6	26-Bradley	0
28-Washington U.	6	47-So. Dakota	2
19-So. California	0	12-Colgate	6
0-Iowa	19	19-Illinois	0
—	—	—	—
47	31	104	8
Chicago		Wisconsin	
7-Nebraska	28	6-So. Dak. State	13
31-Carroll	0	0-Marquette	33
31-Western State	6	0-Notre-Dame	27
0-Purdue	19	12-Michigan	20
13-Wisconsin	7	7-Chicago	13
—	—	—	—
82	60	25	106
Northwestern		Indiana	
7-Ohio State	28	14-Centre	0
14-De Paul	0	0-Michigan	7
0-Purdue	7	0-Cincinnati	7
13-Minnesota	21	6-Ohio State	28
—	—	—	—
34	56	20	42

Maine Harriers Win State Meet

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 28 (AP)—The University of Maine cross-country team won the annual state championship race here Saturday, placing three men among the first five finishers, for a score of 30 points. Bates was second with 45 points, and Colby third with 55 points. Bowdoin was not represented. Individual honors went to Colby's Cliff Veysey, who finished 300 yards ahead of the Maine ace, Hunnewell, in 20m. 24s. on the four-mile course. De Werber of Colby was third, and Waddington and Morton, both of Maine, finished hand in hand, but were rated fourth and fifth.

Football and Movies Are Akin

* * *

College Grid Men Emote Before Camera Like They Starred Scoring Touchdowns

* * *

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 29 (AP)—If the number of football players in the movies is any indication, then the business of emoting before a camera and scoring touchdowns is closely akin.

Many a grid warrior has answered the call of the cinema since Harold (Red) Grange raced to a touchdown in the last minute of play on almost every screen in the country. The former Illinois flash long since turned his back on movies, but most of the others who came here to try their hand, and voice, have stuck.

Grange, of course, played the part of the athlete, but it took John Mack Brown, one of the stars for Alabama in its 20-to-19 Rose Bowl game victory over Washington back in 1926, to prove football players could act.

Brown stepped out of the important role of pass receiver in that game into the spotlight as a leading man and stayed put. Football men on the lots now probably total 100.

Probably the busiest in the acting business is Duke Morrison, University of Southern California player of 10 years back, who as John Wayne has been a hero in westerns for several seasons.

Last year Reb Russell of Nebraska and Northwestern came along to become one of the leading actors in western pictures. Charles Starrett of Dartmouth also is among the heroes of frontier pictures.

Hollywood claims, too, the greatest grid star of all time, Jim Thorpe of Carlisle, who is a bit actor taking character parts. In this same classification are Dale Van Sickle, Florida; Paul Schwegler, Washington; Gordon Jones, U. C. L. A.; Tony Beard Southern California; Randolph Scott, Georgia Tech; and Bart MacLane, Wesleyan—to name a few.

Tricolor Hopes Shattered

PARIS Oct. 28 (AP)—The French Athletic Federation yesterday shattered the hopes of tricolor track fans by defeating a motion to permit France's wonder runner, Jules Ladoumegue, to return to the amateur ranks for possible participation in the Olympics. A motion to allow Ladoumegue to act as trainer for the French Olympic team also was turned down. At present the Frenchman is holder of the record for the 1120-yards run, having covered that distance in 3m. .6s. in 1931.

Martin Sold to Pittsburgh

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 28 (AP)—Walter (Scotty) Martin will patrol left wing for the Pittsburgh Shamrocks of the International Hockey League this winter after playing with the Syracuse Stars for three years. The sale, a cash deal, was announced by President John Johnson of the Syracuse club as he left for the training camp of the Stars and the Toronto Maple Leafs at Kitchener, Ont., to look over his material today.

Chess Masters in Draw

THE HAGUE, Holland, Oct. 28 (AP)—The eleventh game of the world chess championship match between Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris and Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam was contested yesterday and resulted in a draw after 36 moves.

New Zealanders Win

CARDIFF, Wales, Oct. 28 (AP)—The touring New Zealand Rugby team won the twelfth victory of its old country tour Saturday, defeating Cardiff 20 to 5.

Americans Tie Rochester

OSHAWA, Ont., Oct. 29 (AP)—The New York Americans and the Rochester Red Wings battled to a 1—1 tie in an exhibition hockey game here last night.

Canadiens-Springfield Tie

QUEBEC, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League and the Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American League battled to a 2-2 tie here yesterday in an exhibition game. No overtime periods were played. Springfield scored twice in the first period, Ted Saunders netting after a pretty combination play with the two Leos, Bourgault and Murray. Filmore notched the second on a pass from Fields in front of the net.

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Thurs. & Sat. Mats. 75c to $2
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Robert Lawrence-Weer Presents
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Tickets now at box office, 40c, 83c, $1.10, tax incl.

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Fun Without Befuddlement Sought by Youth Groups

Parents—Teachers Students

Clear-Eyed and Allied

Youth Organized to Do Away With Drink

By Bert H. Davis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Martin girls are 18. In the suburban town in which they live, out among golf clubs and bridle paths, it is not an easy age—surely not an easy age for the parents.

Eighteen-year-olds want to go places and do things, and in the repeal era youth amusements have many a drawback.

I wondered therefore when I saw the Martin twins start off with escorts, on a recent evening, that there were no precautionary words from Mother or Dad. Keeping family worries from their guest's sight, perhaps. But later that conjecture was proved wrong.

Good Time Was Had by All

The Martins went out to an Allied Youth Party, a social event arranged by a "dry" organization and held at Oak Terrace, the Van Horns' place. The lower floor was turned over to 40 couples of young people, and with no breakage, no near-riots, punch with no alcohol in it, and wholesome fun for all.

When I heard the story of the "large evening" at breakfast next morning from the clear-eyed twin daughters, I began to envy the Martins a social situation that made Allied Youth and its "dry" parties possible.

There is more to the program than first met the eye. I learned that the youth organization is not a pet fancy of one suburban community but a national organization with some hundreds of local posts. The drinkless parties are one phase only of a thoroughgoing plan of progressive teaching and youth discussions, an intriguing stunt known as the "show-me tour," the development of dramatic and public speaking projects joined to alcohol education and an effective tieup with the public schools and some private ones.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin are less impressed by the "show-me tours" than by parties that tolerate no liquor. The Martin girls and other young people have seen the frothy side of alcoholic "amusement," sometimes disgusting but often merely witless and hilarious, at golf clubs, wayside restaurants and city hotels. Their reaction from that is their own kind of party—"and we're young enough," says Verna Martin, "not to have to buy our fun in bottles."

'Show-Me' Tours Give Seamy Side

The other side of liquor's use is in the harvest at hospitals, the police stations and rescue homes. Here is where the "show-me" tours come in. These tours carry groups of young people accompanied by a seasoned counselor or teacher to grimy districts, settlement-houses in poorly lighted streets, the receiving ward of a city hospital, a factory turning out drop forgings and the central police station downtown.

The factory that does forging is "the noisiest place on the planet," in Verna Martin's words, but it shone by contrast when Allied Youth groups visited it to learn that by hiring only declared abstainers the plant had cut its accident rate by more than one-third below the normal for the industry.

Between posts and between two year's programs in the same local post there are the contrasts that you would expect young people to introduce. Next year the emphasis may be on debates or dramatics or a milk-and-food show or an indoor circus. In Rochester, one of the season's most brilliant garden parties is an Allied Youth event. In Jackson, a restaurant with music and no bar caters directly to the Allied Youth crowd. Portland, Oregon, and South Pasadena are among the cities in which Allied posts are accepted as an extra-curricular interest amplifying complete and progressive instruction concerning alcohol and its social importance as a problem of today.

Appropriately the national offices of Allied Youth are in the National Education Association Building, in Washington, D. C. Executive Secretary W. Roy Breg, known in youth leadership in practically every state of the 48, places his staff in Washington not to lobby but to learn. Staff members dig for facts in federal departments, use constantly the counsel of officers of the National Education Association and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, draw on the Library of Congress and Washington's unsurpassed archives for facts.

From that beginning, Allied Youth goes out to seek its own facts from teachers, parents, club and association officers, newspapermen, and other persons. In the Allied Youth Alcohol Inquiry, now in progress, leaders of thought and action in 50 cities are asked by mail or in personal interview such searching questions as these:

Such Searching Questions as These

"How many young persons—boys and girls—are serving drinks in your city today? Is their pay, or the permanence of the job, based on the amount of alcoholic beverages sold?

"Where do young people in your city go for inexpensive recreation in winter, other than to the movies or to some place of entertainment that sells drinks? Have you compared winter-time leisure opportunities with those in summer, to determine where young persons can attend parties or be with other youths apart from a liquor environment?

"Are young people in your city enjoying the opportunity of studying and discussing the alcohol problem, more or less on their own terms and with a minimum of predetermined direction of their thinking by adults?"

While Allied Youth has produced printed materials of its own, including "Youth Faces the Liquor Problem," its main purposes are to help young people to organize youth-led local posts, acquire the facts about alcohol by study and discussion and observation, enjoy wholesome good times in alcohol-free environment and make life choices based on such facts and experiences.

Committee On Strategy

The watchfulness of the volunteers and full-time leaders that compose Mr. Breg's informal committee on strategy makes particularly useful the affiliate service that the movement recently created. This enrolls individuals and organizations that wish to keep in touch with the publications, educational and recreational programs, special studies, current magazine articles, and other up-to-the-minute developments with which Allied Youth makes itself familiar. Some of the most informing and practical papers and addresses now being given to the public on various phases of alcohol education have their roots in such material as Allied Youth gathers for its affiliated groups and individuals.

The movement is novel even in its pledge, which is regarded as a forward step not to be quickly or lightly taken, and whose acceptance transforms the associate member of a post to an active member, qualified to wear the "A. Y." membership pin (as attractive as any Greek letter emblem) and to hold office in the post: Liberation from the handicaps of beverage alcohol is the aim and purpose that Allied Youth active members express affirmatively by their pledge. It is significant that the organization officially has almost no "dont's" for its posts and their members. Rather it is by intelligent substitution of wholesome worthy parties for alcoholic entertainment, of athletic skill and clever games and plays for tavern-lounging, of crisp acceptance of a worthy life choice instead of following the whims of an aimless crowd, that education to supplant alcohol with something better and brighter now proceeds.

Courtesy of the Bradford Junior College, Bradford, Mass.

Perhaps a Turning Point in Her Life

The Counselor's Work Beyond Price

NO MATTER how fine the teaching in class, a school has not taken advantage of its highest opportunities until it co-ordinates this teaching with the individual's possibilities and needs. And as this in itself is an intimate thing, which cannot be done with completeness even in small classes, there has happily come into being in enlightened schools, a work done by those who are known as Counselors.

Sympathetic, friendly, and understanding, this older man or woman out of his or her greater experience and wisdom, opens up to the young person a world of opportunity for right self-expression and for service, and in doing so, helps the student to find his place in this world. This is not a matter of finding the right job-field, although that may be a part of the work, later. Primarily, it is a matter of helping the young person to orient himself to the world here and now, to do his work better, and to be himself; then, with what he learns, to orient himself continuously in new situations. The work of the Counselor is one of the highest and most satisfying forms of teaching—a teaching in terms of the individual's needs and possibilities, an opening of doors for the student who stands eagerly on the threshold. It is a beautiful work for a beautiful purpose, and can be done only by one who has a deep love of young people and a faith in their essential worth as individuals.

the AYH bulletin, "enjoy the out of doors, who like to live simply and ruggedly and who wish to travel, gaining a maximum experience at a minimum expense." To quote further, "Age limits might be said to be from 4 to 94, as there really are no chronological age limits." A request addressed to the Youth Hostel Association at Northfield, Massachusetts, should bring its very interesting information leaflet. As social science teacher, I can think of no more profitable way of observing a foreign country intimately, especially in a limited time, than at the hearths of Youth Hostels, where one not only views but shares. I cannot speak from personal experience as yet, but my enthusiasm is no less real. At this time of increased nationalistic thinking, the international significance of the Youth Hostel Movement should be recognized and emphasized, and this important contribution to international understanding encouraged.

(Miss) E. H.

The article on Youth Hostels has not, as yet, run in all editions. Those of you who receive other than the Atlantic one-star and two-star editions, will want to watch for it. It will probably get around through all the editions by the end of this week. —Chairman.

Employment Again

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"DO I come within the age of the Youth Round Table?" a young woman asked me the other day. "I am so interested in the questions discussed. Of course I could join the Parent column" (she has an entrancing baby girl) "but I especially like the letters in the Round Table because I am interested in international affairs. I haven't seen any letters, though, from married people," she added. "Are any of the Round Tablers married?"

She was assured that she came within the age (she is still in her twenties) and that her letters would be most welcome. As it happens, we have heard very little from young married people in this column. Are there many of you among us? Last spring we had a fine letter from Mrs. K. of California, and used some of it in one of the articles of the series "Questioning Youth." Today, by way of leading off with a few remarks from a married member, we will include more from her interesting letter.

* * *

From a Married Member

California

Dear Editor:

I am 26 and married. Most of my time is given to housework and office work for my husband, but I am also an artist and study and paint at every opportunity. When money is so scarce for the usual types of entertainment it is natural that we should read, study and go in for sports more. I must admit that my art has improved because of my inability to go in for the usual types of recreation. I have worked much harder than I might otherwise have done. I hope to see an awakened art consciousness in the American people and to be able to take some part in such a movement.

I graduated from college just as the depression was starting and obtained a good position teaching and supervising in high and elementary schools. However, when I married I was dismissed even though I had financial obligations to relatives. I have been unable to find employment since. Of course there are many married people working who do not need the work and who could and should take leaves of absence, when work is scarce, but it is not just, I feel, for employers to make a blanket rule toward any one class of people.

Nations must use every opportunity to get acquainted culturally and in sports, as well as to make political and economic treaties. And the older members of every nation must be willing to sacrifice their animosities toward those different nationalities. Children and young people are, as a rule, free from racial and national hatreds.

In this country those who believe in and support capitalism must see to it that capitalism meets the demands of the times. Excessive profits for the few and hardships, at least periodically, for the many will never make a unified nor a contented nation. Nor will the efforts to stifle free speech save a system that may have outgrown its usefulness. Some countries would probably not be in the messes they are today if in prewar days their citizens had harkened a little to the dissatisfactions in their midst.

As for our social and leisure problems—it is difficult for one who does not drink nor smoke nor believe in wild parties, to find companionship, especially if, like me, he or she has moved around a good deal. Eventually, of course, one usually meets a few people with similar tastes, or if not, one must be able to be in the crowd but not of it, and still not appear self-righteous. There are probably many in the crowd, anyway, who would like to stop their self-indulgences and will be glad to see someone with the courage to be different.

(Mrs.) K.

* * *

Our next speaker today is a girl from Canada, with a word to say on employment and peace. She sees, by the way, a decidedly close relationship between one's attitude toward one's job, and the world's progress toward an international friendship of a very real sort. It is an interesting point, don't you think?—Chairman.

* * *

Our Great Employer

Canada

Dear Chairman:

I have been very much interested in the letters sent in, especially those referring to employment and peace.

Every one on earth at some time or other has to learn that there is only one business, and that is God's business; that is, man's only "business" is to express God. Of course, this is done by expressing those qualities of thought which lead to godlikeness—honesty, affection, justice and many others. I feel so glad to think that many of the people of today have found this out in their youth, and that for them there is no stagnation nor idleness.

What a thought to be able to say—"I am actually employed now by the greatest Employer there is." And what returns!

It follows that with every man truly busy, war will be obsolete, for man will have no time for it!

Best wishes for the success of this noble forum.

(Miss) N. M. B.

* * *

You remember the Round Tabler from Iowa who asked us last week about traveling inexpensively through Europe? Here is one answer for him, sent in by a member in Connecticut—Chairman.

* * *

Youth Hostel Movement

Connecticut

Dear Editor:

By this time Mr. J. McK., whose letter asking information about European travel appeared in yesterday's Monitor, may have seen the Monitor's article of October 19 on the Youth Hostel Movement. If not, I should like to call his attention to the American Youth Hostel Association. Membership in this organization places European hostels in many countries (as well as American) at the disposal of those who, to quote

stride, as it were, helping this waiting world undo the mistakes of the past and recreate the economic order for the good of us all.

Yet underneath it all, this demure maiden is a most practical realist. She knew just exactly how many times she could come to class late before her teacher would reprimand her, just how much she could omit from her term paper and still get by, just how often she could remind her teacher how much better her course was than any other, so as to keep all well and happy, with the least expenditure of useless labor.

M. R. N.

In a Chinese College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Editor's note—The writer of the sketches that follow says:

"These are true pen pictures of four college students whom I happen to know quite well. They are all Chinese, but who has not known some American student who would more or less completely answer to one of the descriptions. The one thing that life in a foreign country would seem to teach is that people of the same age, educational advancement, and occupation are interested in the same things, whether they may happen to live in Peiping or New York City." The first ran Sept. 10. The second and third on Oct. 15. Here is the fourth and last.

IV

Yenching, China.

SHE is dainty, petite and alluring. She moves like a soft perfume, and smiles half-timidly, half gayly. Her clothes are like flowers and she wears them as parts of herself.

A music major, she plays Chopin like moonlight, Mozart like raindrops, and Debussy like the west wind. At her graduating recital, blushing in cream satin, with little dark-capped head high and chin just a trifle tremulous, she received the showers of applause and flowers so graciously and captivatingly that she seemed altogether too exquisite and lovely to let go.

The next morning, by chance, one passed her on the steps of the women's social hall, surrounded with her baskets of flowers, being photographed as she looked up adoringly at the senior in economics to whose arm she was clinging. He stood straight and tall, trying to look every inch the hero of the football field and track, the strong silent man who would protect and cherish this fragile blossom, meanwhile, in his

First Things First

A Good Business Letter Begins Concisely

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"ASK yourself what the reader wants to know, and make the answer the first sentence of your letter." This was the homely recipe recently suggested to a group of correspondents when they pressed a guest speaker for an effective way of varying the beginnings of routine letters. The speaker followed up this statement by directing attention to a letter recently received by a bank:

Gentlemen:

Our records indicate that your collection No. 547, consisting of a check drawn on the National Bank of this city by John Ross, under date of August 27, 1935, and made payable to Louise Smith for $150.00, which you sent to us on August 27, and about which you inquire in your letter of September 26, was paid and the proceeds credited to your account on August 28 under our customary advice.

This item was handled under our collection No. 986, and in the event we can be of further assistance to you in the matter, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Yours very truly,

Though this letter is admirably definite and complete, its writer tries the patience of his reader greatly when he makes him wait so long for the information in which he is especially interested. Moreover, in jamming such a distressingly long array of details into the introductory sentence, the writer makes his message unnecessarily hard to follow.

What the Reader Wants to Know

In its revised form the letter at once tells the reader what he wants to know. It also gives full supporting data, but it presents them in units that may be readily grasped.

Gentlemen:

(Your Letter of September 26
Concerning Collection No. 547

Our records indicate that the proceeds of this collection were credited to your account on August 28, and that you were at once sent our customary advice.

The collection consisted of a check for $150.00, which was drawn on the National Bank of this city by John Ross in favor of Louise Smith. The check was dated August 27 and was handled as our collection No. 986.

If we can be of further help to you in this matter, we shall of course be glad to hear from you.

Yours very truly,

It is, of course, in most cases desirable that definite reference to the letter that is being answered be given, and given early in the letter. This may be accomplished, however, without resorting to the dangling introductory phrases that have been so much overworked and have become so threadbare and worn, phrases such as "In reply to your letter of Sept. 26," "Complying with your request of the 30th," "With regard to the charge referred to in your current communication," and the like.

A common way of freeing the opening sentence of this dead timber is to make use of a letter subject. Businessmen welcome the directness of the subject headings in letters addressed to them. It makes for easy reference to the files of previous correspondence on the subject, if that is necessary.

More Personal If to Individuals

Subject lines are less commonly used, however, in letters to individuals, many of whom are not accustomed to the brevity and conciseness of the messages exchanged by mercantile houses. In writing to these people many firms feel that it is advantageous to make the letter appear as personal as possible. For this reason they bury the date reference in an unobtrusive subordinate clause or give it casually in a short second sentence. This practice permits them to load the first sentence with an idea—a thought that carries the reader directly into the heart of the message. And, equally important, it insures them in each case a live and interesting beginning.

LOUIS W. MCKELVEY

The Faculty Mailbox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio

Dear Editor:

I am a teacher who is interested in all problems of the modern world, but most especially am I interested in world peace and international good will. I would like to correspond with persons, from any country of the world, who are anxious to help prevent war. I would like also to exchange textbooks, scrapbooks, and magazine and newspaper articles with teachers in foreign countries. In this way I believe we could see how each country always gives the other nations the blame for all armament races and wars, and how each considers itself the greatest nation on the earth.

My students, boys and girls from 10 to 18, desire to exchange letters, snapshots, and postcards with pupils in foreign countries. Every letter will be answered. (Mr.) K. L.

★

"He's so interesting, but have you noticed that he uses the same words over and over again? Everything is 'beautiful'—whether it be a beautiful day, a beautiful girl, a beautiful shot, or what not."

Poor language so often detracts from an otherwise favorable impression. Graceful bearing, wide experience, pleasing voice are marred by a limited vocabulary. Every one may easily increase his wealth in words—may develop an ability to use more expressive words, colorful words, and always the right words, with the help of Funk & Wagnalls Desk Standard Dictionary.

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On a Swiss Balcony

WHEN rumors of war shake the earth, and the artificial problems of men seem insoluble, I love to sit on my balcony overlooking the Swiss lake, and contemplate the placid beauty of the blue expanse of water in which are reflected the low foot-hills, green-clad pages in a row before the massive mountains whose venerable white heads reach the sky. The cheerful impertinence of human habitations is visible; the cubic constructions on the waterfront, the colored roofs amid the treetops of the slopes, and the white sails of ships flashing in the sunlight.

But, though I find these things agreeable enough, they do not, as I look over the prospect, really "belong"; they are accidental afterthoughts, not displeasing excrescences in a landscape which existed long before these trivial touches were added, and is now scarcely modified by them, and will remain for ages unaltered when they have disappeared. And it is this sense of continuity of the fundamental features of the view from my balcony which helps me to put into right perspective the petty quarrels and clamors of mankind which fill the front pages of the world's newspapers and the thoughts of men.

* * *

OFTEN, WHEN YOUNG, I had an uneasy feeling that the admiration of my elders for what they called Nature was forced and conventional. It was elegant, it was fashionable, to profess to be moved by common country scenes, and to turn one's eyes in awe at the rarer spectacle of towering rocks and thundering cascades. Somehow these sensations and sentiments were not so spontaneously and inevitably provoked in me, and I could not bring myself to believe in the complete sincerity of the chorus of exclamations which accompanied our excursions. Perhaps I judged wrongly in those days, but it never appeared to me necessary to fall into ecstacies at the vignettes of wood or waterfall. They could normally be regarded as a mere *décor*, or taken for granted. Some special mood was required, some mystic correspondence of the thought and the thing, not to be provoked on all occasions and in all companies. I could not suppose I was more insensitive than the others; for, when alone, I found a deep delight in the dream-landscapes of the poets and could open magic casements on faëry lands and seas in my own room among the chimney-pots and smokestacks of a dingy manufacturing town. And there were moments when I was indeed unspeakably thrilled—moments which I can recall in detail to this day—by a moon and a fir tree, or a field of daffodils. To me, too, the simplest flower that blows could often bring thoughts that do lie too deep for tears. But I could not, as was then the mode, pretend to be stirred to wonder every time I strolled over downland or climbed knee-deep in the bracken of my native hills.

* * *

NOR DO I think even now that one is bound to observe perpetually the "beauties of Nature"; there are other occupations, and a vital appreciation often comes not from a determined attitude of admiration or a critical regard of the elements of composition, as though Nature were an artist whose works are hung in Academies. It comes suddenly, unexpectedly, by the mysterious affinities of objective phenomena and the subjective self. Emerson, of course, has the wise word for this when he speaks of certain special days "whereon the world reaches its perfection, when the air, the heavenly bodies, and the earth, make a harmony," and "Nature is the circumstance which dwarfs every other circumstance." But the "moral sensibility which makes Edens and Tempes so easily," cannot always be present. The enchantment lies in ourselves. We need not wander afar to find it.

"We exaggerate," he declares, "the praises of local scenery. In every landscape the point of astonishment is the meeting of the sky and the earth, and that is seen from the first hillock as well as from the top of the Alleghanies. The stars at night stoop down over the brownest homeliest common with all the spiritual magnificence which they shed on the Campagna or on the marble deserts of Egypt. The difference between landscape and landscape is small, but there is great difference in the beholders."

Thus there should be no affectation, no dilettantism, as Emerson called it, in Nature, for "the fop of the fields is no better than his brother of Broadway." Yet I confess that I cannot conceive the man who could see the sun rise from my balcony behind the eastern mountains, and watch it pour down its rays dazzlingly at midday on the unmelted snows, and turn to the red evening glow of the convoluted western ranges, and finally take in the spacious vision of the star-spangled firmament over the mighty peaks and the calm nocturnal waters, without being awakened to some consciousness of the beauty and sublimity of these multifarious manifestations, of these endless combinations of hues and shapes worked by the light on the ever-changing, but changeless Alps.

* * *

PARTICULARLY IS IT true that, seated on my Swiss balcony, after a day spent in the council chambers of international affairs, the grandiose spectacle of the lake and mountains has an unfailing message. They are magnificent in their contours and colors, their serenity and steadfastness. They vary in aspect in accordance with the hour, the weather, and the season; but they appear, in their essential quality, as the Psalmist says, everlasting. They impress me with their solidity, their durability, in an ephemeral and excited universe. That is perhaps (I say in my human egoism) why mountains were made: to remind us by their eternal contrast that the turmoil and tangle of our perplexities and quarrels are short lived. Thousands of years ago there lived one who declared that he would lift up his eyes unto the hills, from whence came his help; and veritably from the great heights there does come help thousands of years later.

The permanence, as well as the immensity, of mountains is doubtless a mortal illusion. The loftiest peak shall, in geological time, be abased. It is no more fixed than the passing cloud which will presently break in raindrops. It, too, will be scattered as though it had not been. Shakespeare rightly supposed that words and whatever they commemorate are more lasting than brass or stone, and boasted:

> Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
> Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rime;
> But you shall shine more bright in these contents
> Than unswept stone, besmeared with sluttish time.
> When wasteful war shall statues overturn,
> And broils root out the work of masonry,
> Nor Mars his sword nor war's quick fire shall burn
> The living record of your memory.

He did not dare to say that his rime would outlive mountains, but there is, in fact, no Himalaya which will endure forever. Besides, we have been progressively taught by the physicists themselves that matter is more and more tenuous, until Sir Arthur Eddington in "The Nature of the Physical World" has hardly left a vestige of matter. He has blown against the mountain, and it has melted in his breath like a bubble.

* * *

EVEN MONT BLANC and its fellows, which I look on from my balcony, are therefore an "insubstantial pageant," and not at some distant date, when Prospero breaks his wand, but under our very eyes, instructed by the physical philosophers, does the great globe dissolve, leaving not a rack behind. But we are perforce content with relative and symbolic things, and for me it remains a consolation for the fretfulness and anxieties of the casual day in which men gravely debate and fight, to remember that over the whole checkered history of Europe those mountains, opposite my balcony, have stayed in their places, silent, unperturbed, and will so remain when successive generations of men, with their puny wrangles, their triumphs and defeats, their acquisitions and losses, shall have strutted their little hour upon the stage. There may some day be no balcony from whence to look on Mont Blanc, but Mont Blanc will continue to raise its hoary head above the commotion of tomorrow as above the commotion of yesterday and today.

It is the salutary thought that helps me to reduce the commotion of today to its right proportions, as I sit facing Mont Blanc on my balcony.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

FIGURE-PORTRAIT OF GIOVANNI BOCCACCIO, *by Andrea del Castagno: In the Old Convent Building of Sant' Appollonia, Florence*

THE painter of this portrait of the great fourteenth-century writer, Giovanni Boccaccio, was Andrea del Castagno, who took his name from the small hill township of Il Castagno, in the Mugello, in the territory of Florence.

Among the many commissions given this painter, who worked in the first half of the fifteenth century, was one for the painting of a number of portrait figures. These included the poets Dante and Petrarch, Farinata degli Uberti, Pippo Spano, Niccolò Acciaiuoli, founder of the great Certosa or Carthusian monastery outside Florence, and Giovanni Boccaccio. After being transferred from the Pandolfini Villa to the old Bargello palace (now the National Museum) in Florence, these paintings, in the year 1891, were placed in the refectory of the old convent of Sant' Appollonia, founded in 1339, the remainder of the convent being now used for government purposes.

The painting of Boccaccio is considered one of the best of the series, indeed one of Andrea del Castagno's best works.

What Is Profitable?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO does not desire to invest his time, his interests, and his labor profitably? Usually profit is thought of mainly in connection with financial gain, but many individuals, probing deeper, are asking themselves: What is truly profitable? Is it possible, for instance, to live a normally useful life and at the same time invest one's deepest interests in spiritual things? Christian Science replies that it is possible; else of what avail would Christianity be to humanity?

In writing to young Timothy, Paul assured him that "godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come" (I Tim. 4:8). Heaven is not a distant goal; it is a true mental condition, available now. As understood in Christian Science, godliness is not for the few who are spiritually inclined, but is the natural, spiritual fact relating to one and all. The revelation of Christian Science is deeply profitable to humanity because it prescribes nothing in the way of sin and want, sorrow, disease, or failure. In fact, it proscribes every discord which material sense prescribes.

The profitable life is the life of proof that God, defined in Christian Science as divine Mind or Principle, enlightens human consciousness and thereby frees men from their many afflictions, including the affliction of disease. Every proof of the healing power of divine Mind is profitable to the individual himself, to his associates at home, in society, and in business; and these profits are not transient, but permanent, yielding accumulative interest. The understanding of man's true nature enables one to conquer irritability, selfishness, bad temper, depression, anxiety, and every other profitless trait and habit.

Do all the individuals who express excellent qualities pause to recognize their divine source? It is wise to do so if one would escape Pharisaism—self-righteousness—and the danger of fluctuation. Whatever is genuinely good in human character is God-made, not man-made. It is the effect of the one perfect cause, to which all good is attributable. This fact leads one to the heartening admission that every individual can express limitless good, limitless intelligence, health, and happiness as he draws on God, perfect Mind, for these invariable gifts. No evil traits, no disease, poverty, or discord issue from divine Mind. James said (James 3:11), "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?" No bitterness is left in the human heart when the sweetness of godliness enters in.

Just as a progressive business man avoids purchasing or accumulating unprofitable merchandise, so should the progressive individual take constant inventory of his thoughts, habits, and aims. He should discard whatever is unprofitable to himself and to the world, and invest in wisdom, a loving spirit, and holy ambition.

Perhaps some feel the dawn of better desires, yet feel engulfed in materiality through either fear or false attraction. They seem to be the slaves rather than the masters of false appetites. The way of freedom for one and all lies in understanding that "the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal" (I Cor. 12:7). Yes, "to every man"! Deeply profitable to humanity, "the manifestation of the Spirit" is unmixed with anything physical or faulty. "Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh" (Gal. 5:16). Here is the scientific and profitable method by means of which everyone can prove, step by step, his native godliness. But negative thinking, materialistic reasoning, discouraged repining, or envy of another's progress, are profitless because these contradict the nature of God and of His image. True thinking, from the basis of divine Principle, is regenerative. So the student of Christian Science trains himself to look out from the infinitude of divine Mind; he helps himself and others through bringing his thoughts under the control of divine Mind and reflecting divine Love, in which there is nothing to condemn or to be condemned.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 106), "I admonish Christian Scientists either to speak charitably of all mankind or to keep silent, for love fulfils divine law and without this proof of love mental practice were profitless." Silence is highly profitable when it prevents harsh censure or discouraging condemnation. The Christian Scientist cannot give hospitality to thoughts of failure for himself or for others, nor for the world in general. He cannot afford to drift into false or negative habits of thought or speech, upholding evil rather than good. He must abide in the spirit of the two great commandments—love for God and love for man. He must constantly affirm the truth about everything that presents itself to his thought. The truth is that the perfect God is reflected in the one perfect creation, and this truth redeems humanity from its discordant beliefs.

The Apostle Paul, who went through many deep waters, stated the need of divinely affirmative thinking when he concluded his eloquent admonition to Titus with the following words (Titus 3:8): "This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly, that they which have believed in God might be careful to maintain good works. These things are good and profitable unto men."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

¿QUE ES PROVECHOSO?

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¿QUIEN no desea invertir su tiempo, sus intereses y su labor provechosamente? Por lo general se piensa del provecho principalmente en conexión con la ganancia monetaria, pero hay muchos individuos quienes, sondeando más hondamente, se preguntan a sí mismos: ¿Qué es lo verdaderamente provechoso? ¿Es posible, por ejemplo, vivir una vida normal y provechosa, e invertir al mismo tiempo sus intereses más profundos en las cosas espirituales? La Ciencia Cristiana contesta que esto es posible; si no fuera así, ¿de qué provecho sería el cristianismo a la humanidad?

Al escribir al joven Timoteo, San Pablo le asegura que "la piedad para todo provecha, teniendo la promesa de la vida que ahora es, y de la que ha de ser" (I. Tim. 4:8). El cielo no es una meta lejana; es una condición mental verdadera, que está a nuestro alcance ahora mismo. Tal como se entiende en la Ciencia Cristiana, la piedad no es una cosa reservada para los pocos elegidos que tienen inclinaciones religiosas, sino que es la verdad espiritual y natural acerca de uno mismo y de todos. La revelación de la Ciencia Cristiana es altamente beneficiosa para la humanidad, porque no prescribe nada que tenga que ver con el pecado, la escasez, la pena, la enfermedad o el fracaso. En efecto, proscribe todo aquello que el sentido material prescribe.

La vida provechosa es la vida que demuestra que Dios, definido en la Ciencia Cristiana como Mente divina o Principio divino, ilumina la conciencia humana, librando así a los hombres de sus múltiples aflicciones, incluso de la aflicción que llamamos enfermedad. Cada demostración del poder curativo de la Mente divina es provechosa tanto para el individuo mismo, como para sus asociados en casa, en sociedad, y en la vida de negocios; y estas ganancias no son transitorias, sino permanentes, produciendo interés compuesto. El entendimiento de la naturaleza verdadera de Dios le capacita a uno para vencer la irritabilidad, el egoísmo, el mal humor, la depresión, la ansiedad y todos los demás rasgos y costumbres que no son de provecho.

¿Y es que todas las personas que expresan cualidades excelentes se dan cuenta del hecho de que derivan estas cualidades de la fuente divina? Es sabio pararse a veces para meditar en estas cosas, si uno quiere escapar del peligro del fariseísmo—la presunción—y del de la fluctuación. Todo lo que es genuinamente bueno en la naturaleza humana, es la obra de Dios, no la obra del hombre. Es el efecto de la única causa perfecta, a la cual puede atribuírse todo lo bueno. Este hecho le lleva a uno a la admisión tan consoladora de que cada individuo puede expresar el bien sin límites, es decir inteligencia, salud, felicidad ilimitadas, a medida que dependa de Dios, la Mente perfecta, para la adquisición de estos dones incomparables. Ningunos rasgos malos, ninguna enfermedad, pobreza o discordia proceden de la Mente divina. Santiago dice en su Epístola (3:11): "¿Acaso una fuente arroja por una misma abertura, agua dulce y amarga?" No se queda amargura en el corazón humano, cuando la dulzura de la piedad entra en él.

Lo mismo que un hombre de negocios progresivo evita comprar y acumular mercancías que no son de provecho, así también el individuo progresivo debiera hacer inventario constantemente de sus pensamientos, costumbres y fines. Debiera desechar todo lo que no sea de provecho para él mismo o para el mundo, e invertir sus caudales en valores verdaderos tales como la sabiduría, un espíritu afectuoso y celo sagrado.

Algunos, tal vez, sienten la aurora de mejores deseos y sin embargo están sumidos aún en la materialidad, sea por el temor, o sea por la atracción errónea. Parecen ser los esclavos más bien que los maestros de los apetitos erróneos. El camino para la libertad de uno mismo y la de todos se funda en el entendimiento de que "a cada uno . . . le es dada la manifestación del Espíritu para el provecho de todos" (I. Cor. 12:7). ¡Sí, "a cada uno!" "La manifestación del Espíritu", tan altamente satisfactoria para la humanidad, no se mezcla con nada físico ni erróneo. "Andad según el espíritu, y no cumpliréis los deseos de la carne" (Gal. 5:16). Aquí tenemos el método científico y beneficioso por medio del cual cada uno puede probar, paso por paso, su piedad genuina. Pero el pensar negativo, los razonamientos materialistas, la depresión desalentada, la envidia del progreso de otro, no son provechosos, porque contradicen la naturaleza de Dios y de su imagen y semejanza, el hombre. El pensar verdadero, el cual se basa en el Principio divino, es regenerador. Así el discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana se acostumbra a considerar todo desde el punto de vista de la infinitud de la Mente divina. Se ayuda a sí mismo y a otros por su esfuerzo de mantener sus pensamientos bajo el dominio de la Mente divina, reflejando el Amor divino, en el cual no hay nada que condenar.

En su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DEL CRISTO Y MISCELANEA) Mary Baker Eddy escribe (p. 106): "Aconsejo a los Científicos Cristianos que hablen caritativamente de todo el mundo o que se callen, porque el amor cumple la ley divina, y sin esta prueba del amor, la práctica mental no sería de provecho." El silencio es altamente provechoso, si evita la crítica acerba o la condenación desalentadora. El Científico Cristiano no puede albergar pensamientos de fracaso ni de sí mismo, ni de otros, ni del mundo en general. No puede caer en la costumbre de pensar o hablar apoyando lo malo más bien que lo bueno. Tiene que permanecer en el espíritu de los dos grandes mandamientos—el amor a Dios y el amor a los hombres. Tiene que afirmar constantemente la verdad acerca de todo lo que se presente a su pensamiento. La verdad es que el Dios perfecto se refleja en la creación perfecta, que es la única creación que hay, y esta verdad redime a la humanidad de sus creencias discordantes.

El apóstol Pablo, que tenía que pasar por muchas tribulaciones, explicó cuán necesario es que adquiramos una manera de pensar divinamente afirmativa, cuando terminó su amonestación elocuente a Tito con las palabras siguientes (Tito 3:8): "Fiel es esta palabra; y respecto de estas cosas deseo que uses de constante afirmación, para que los que han creído en Dios pongan solícitud en practicar las buenas obras. Estas cosas son buenas y provechosas para los hombres."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Adamses in a "New Country"

MRS. ADAMS' letter to her husband on the day of his inauguration, February 8th, 1797, has become a classic, and is in every way worthy of her.

> "The sun is dressed in brightest beams,
> To give thy honors to the day.

"And may it prove an auspicious prelude to each ensuing season You have this day to declare yourself head of a nation. 'And now, O Lord, my God, thou hast made thy servant ruler over the people. Give unto him an understanding heart, that he may know how to go out and come in before this great people; that he may discern between good and bad. For who is able to judge this thy so great a people?' were the words of a royal sovereign; and not less applicable to him who is invested with the chief magistracy of a nation, though he wear not a crown, nor the robes of royalty.

"My thoughts and my meditations are with you, though personally absent; and my petitions to Heaven are, that 'the things which make for peace may not be hidden from your eyes.' My feelings are not those of pride or ostentation, upon the occasion. They are solemnized by a sense of the obligations, the important trusts, and numerous duties connected with it. That you may be enabled to discharge them with honor to yourself, with justice and impartiality to your country, and with satisfaction to this great people, shall be the daily prayer of your

A. A.". . .

Mr. Adams' feelings are expressed in the following words, written to his wife the day after the election.

"Your dearest friend never had a more trying day than yesterday. A solemn scene it was indeed, and it was made more affecting to me by the presence of the General, whose countenance was as serene and unclouded as the day. He seemed to me to enjoy a triumph over me. Methought I heard him say, 'Ay! I am fairly out, and you are fairly in! See which of us will be happiest.' When the ceremony was over, he came and made me a visit, and cordially congratulated me, and wished my administration might be happy, successful and honorable."

There were thorns enough in the presidential "crown," for both M.. and Mrs. Adams. The storm, instead of abating, rose higher and higher. There was danger of war with France: a danger only averted by the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte to power, as First Consul of France. Consequent upon these troubles came the Alien and Sedition Acts, which brought endless vexation of spirit for President Adams and for everyone else concerned in them. . . .

It was at this trying time that the seat of government was transferred to Washington. What the President's wife thought of the move is apparent from the following letters to her daughter:

"I arrived here on Sunday last, and without meeting with any accident worth noticing, except losing ourselves when we left Baltimore, and going eight or nine miles on the Frederick road, by which means we were obliged to go the other eight through woods, where we wandered two hours without finding a guide, or the path. Fortunately, a straggling black came up with us, and we engaged him as a guide, to extricate us out of our difficulty; but woods are all you see, from Baltimore until you reach *the city*, which is so only in name. Here and there is a small cot, without a glass window, interspersed amongst the forests, through which you travel miles without seeing any human being. In the city there are buildings enough, if they were compact and finished, to accommodate Congress and those attached to it; but as they are, and scattered as they are, I see no great comfort for them. The river, which runs up to Alexandria, is in full view of my window, and I see the vessels as they pass and repass. . . . I could content myself almost anywhere three months; but, surrounded with forests, can you believe that wood is not to be had, because people cannot be found to cut and cart it! Briesler entered into a contract with a man to supply him with wood. A small part, a few cords only, has he been able to get. Most of that was expended to dry the walls of the house before we came in, and yesterday the man told him it was impossible for him to procure it to be cut and carted. He has had recourse to coals; but we cannot get grates made and set. We have, indeed, come into *a new country*.

"You must keep all this to yourself, and, when asked how I like it, say that I write you the situation is beautiful, which is true. The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment finished, and all withinside, except the plastering, has been done since Briesler came. We have not the least fence, yard, or other convenience, without, and the great unfinished audience-room I make a drying-room of, to hang up the clothes in. The principal stairs are not up, and will not be this winter. Six chambers are made comfortable; two are occupied by the President and Mr. Shaw; two lower rooms, one [illegible] a common parlor, and one for a levee-room. Upstairs there is the oval room, which is designed for the drawing-room, and has the crimson furniture in it. It is a very handsome room now; but, when completed, it will be beautiful. If the twelve years, in which this place has been considered as the future seat of government, had been improved, as they would have been if in New England, very many of the present inconveniences would have been removed. It is a beautiful spot, capable of every improvement, and, the more I view it, the more I am delighted with it."—From "Abigail Adams and Her Times," by LAURA E. RICHARDS. (New York: Appleton.)

Wind Song

WIND-DRIVEN skies,
Yield me your treasury!

Teach me to be swift
And pure and strong,
That I may move
Released and free:
Sweeping aside
All fears and frailties:
Rejoicing as a strong man
To run his course,
And as a young lion
Upon the mountain.

ROBERT ELLIS KEY

Farmyard Maples

IN blue November air,
the naked maple boughs
lift pewter-webbed and clear
toward approaching winter now.

Gray nets of twigs, they catch
the icy winds that blow
about the farmhouse latch,
until the first hard snow.

Then the feathery heaven broods
above them like a wing,
and silvers the small dark buds
already shaped for Spring.

FRANCES FROST

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Bach via Anton Webern

By **Erwin Stein**

Vienna

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH'S compositions have, again and again, incited modern composers to write orchestral settings. That modern tonal conceptions should intrude themselves during the process is as inevitable as that the public should more readily grasp the ideal contents of the work when clothed in modern vesture.

In these orchestrations there are two distinguishable methods. The one confines itself to applying, through the medium of orchestral sonorities, a purely external, though richer, coloring to the original uniform color scheme, so achieving a more vivid and effective tonal result.

Another method, which was first adopted by Arnold Schönberg, goes much more deeply into the problem. Here it is not a question of a color scheme, but one of interpretation, of elucidation of the contents of a work. Without changing its form, the work must be rewritten for orchestra so that an organic unity of composition and orchestration may be attained. The composer must make the most exact analysis of the work; he must follow its construction, its underlying basis and the impetus which first gave rise to it. To a certain extent he should try to recapture the mood in which the work was originally conceived.

* * *

When not only the functioning of the smallest details, but also the inspiration and the evolution of the work, as well as his capacity to experience the whole conception of the music, are revealed to him, then one may presume that a genuine, congenial orchestral arrangement is possible. Instead of being an embellished supplement, or a colored design, the work will appear as an individually painted picture.

An orchestral work of this caliber would, indeed, be derived from two composers. However reverentially the interpreter may proceed, and however much he may avoid changing a single note of the composition, he will not be able, or willing, to disown his signature in the layout of the score. What primarily estranged people from Schönberg's arrangements of Bach was his obvious refusal to copy Bach's tonal style. Schönberg was in search of something more important. He wanted to portray not the sound, but the genius, the musical ideas of Bach, and he did this with his own medium. The high artistic value of his work speaks for itself. One of the greatest musicians of our day could say that the orchestral arrangements of Bach had taught him, for the first time, to understand Schönberg's own music.

* * *

Anton Webern's most recent orchestral arrangement of Bach will, perhaps, effect a similar result with his public. It is the Fugue for six voices out of Bach's "Musikalische Opfer," that highly original work which was dedicated to the Prussian King, Frederick the Great. The fugue is in itself unique. If that much misused term, "abstract music," has any sense, it may be employed here. Bach has left no directions as to which instruments were to carry out the music. Though it is apparently written in the form of a vocal fugue, there is no textual basis. No indications for tempo, dynamics or execution are to be found in the original.

Webern's orchestral realization provides one of the most extraordinary and interesting scores that exist in this domain. In artistic importance it can be compared only to Schönberg's works; yet they are as different as are the individualities of the two composers. The Bach fugue orchestrated by Webern would never have lent itself to pompous sonorities. Webern makes use of a small orchestra, employs delicate color and few wind instruments, while the voices are rarely doubled. Dynamically, "piano" is favored throughout, and only in occasional passages does it rise to a forte, and, towards the end, to a fortissimo.

The music does not depend on sharply contrasted effects and the gradations of tone and dynamics are slight. That the fugal theme should, in the exposition, be divided among the different instruments is essentially Webern. In this way the melody, conforming to its process of development, acquires differentiated tonal quality. This method is retained throughout. Both the single parts and the total mass of sound give the impression of mosaic work. Yet the color and the dynamics are so finely counterbalanced that the flow of the polyphony is always clearly discernible. It is apparent to everyone who knows Webern's music that the tonal concept he employs for Bach's music is entirely his own. It is amazing that two things, stylistically so far removed, should blend into a perfect artistic whole. We are, it is true, concerned here with a totally new interpretation of Bach. For those, however, who understand and admire Bach, it will be an experience, for once, to hear him through the ears of a Webern.

'Eden End'

By **E. C. Sherburne**

New York

WHEN Mr. Priestley was writing "Eden End" he may possibly have had in mind the passage in Shakespeare that Barrie credits as the theme of "Dear Brutus": "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings." We meet an English middle-class family which discovers that its members cannot run away from themselves.

The father, Dr. Kirby, has come most nearly to adjustment. He grumbles a bit over the grubbiness of his provincial clientele. Yet there are times when he wonders if the birds which he studies as a hobby, are necessarily any improvement in their social customs over human beings. His elder daughter, Stella, had run away years ago to go on the stage, there to discover herself to be a mediocrity. She has learned that there is no escape from herself, and has come home on a visit, feeling "as if let out of prison." The son, Wilfred, has a post in Africa. Home on a visit, also, he declares that he never seems to fit in, wherever he is. The younger daughter, Lillian, complains that she had to stay at home because the others cut for it, but that she ever had the urge to go away seems doubtful.

Little happens externally in this ironic comedy beyond Lillian's temporary loss of her beau to her sister. He, too, talks of going off to New Zealand, but he will probably marry Lillian and settle down at Eden End in the North of England. Stella, realizing that home is not the Eden for which she has ever been searching, goes off to London with her husband, an artificial actor who doesn't take his histrionic shortcomings seriously.

Mr. Priestley has given the theater a play rich in its connotations of human experience, a play mellow with wisdom that never goes soft, and one that invites the thoughtful laughter of a collaborating audience. He expects the spectators to bring their own exclamation marks, for he is never out to make obvious points. Join the game of writing his play with him out of your experience and you will have an uncommonly good evening in the theater.

Estelle Winwood is giving such a choice and varied performance of Stella that it is heartily acclaimed by her audiences. She is a sort of Magda 20 years after, coming into a household that has put aside the old order of parental dominance. This Stella says that she can feel things in her roles but can't express them. Miss Winwood achieves the paradox of acting well an actress who cannot act very well. In every part of her characterization there is a double quality—a giving-out of Stella's inability to give herself completely to anything or anybody; and an intense individuality of expression that makes this one of the season's performances to be remembered.

Edward Irwin acts Dr. Kirby with ripeness and a rueful geniality that is altogether of the play's texture. His Dr. Kirby is believably of the forward-looking elder generation. In the 1912 year of the play, he is confident that a better world is just around the corner. Edgar Norfolk plays with relish Stella's husband, who never stops acting, in or out of the theater. The cast is rounded out by Alexander Gauge, Ruth Vivian, Louise Smith and Wilfrid Seagram.

Masque Theater—Milton Shubert presents **Eden End**, by J. B. Priestley, beginning Oct. 21, 1935. Staged by Auriol Lee, setting by Kate Drain Lawson.

'The Black Eye'

By **Harold Hobson**

London

SOMEWHAT rambling is the story of Mr. James Bridie's "The Black Eye," which Mr. C. B. Cochran is producing at the Shaftesbury Theater under the direction of Mr. H. K. Ayliff, well known for his long association with Sir Barry Jackson. George Windlestraw (Mr. Stephen Haggard) has for the fourth time failed to pass his Chartered Accountant's examination, but his father is willing to give him another chance. George, however, is not prepared to take it. Having made the mistakes marked out for him by other people for several years, he feels himself ready to make a few on his own.

He begins by forgetting to keep the appointment which Elspeth, his brother Johnnie's fiancee, has arranged shall gain him a good job with her shipowner father. Just as he is about to set out for London to seek his fortune, Mr. Windlestraw meets with a mishap, and George has to take his place at the head of his business, of which Johnnie is a shining light on the technical side. Very soon George discovers that the business is on the point of collapse, but his plans to deal with this situation are interrupted by a ruinous quarrel with Johnnie over Elspeth, which results in his leaving home.

Taking cover in a cheap lodging house, he earns £20 by free-lance journalism, wins £740 at a game of chance from his ex-convict fellow-lodger, and turns this into £8500 in a single bet. He is found by Elspeth and Johnnie making a fool of himself in a hotel lounge in Glasgow, is taken home in disgrace, has a fight with Johnnie in the back garden, where he gets his black eye, makes it up with his family, saves the business, and settles down to a life of solid respectability. Elspeth, however, will have nothing to do with brothers who behave to each other in this extraordinary way, and flings out of the house in a temper. The last line of the play is spoken by Johnnie, as he sinks contentedly into a large armchair, "I wonder if people who get married do live happily ever after?"

The theme of "The Black Eye"—that a man who faces life boldly, without too careful counting of probabilities, who is willing to follow his bent without misgiving, is quite likely to turn out a success—is the lesson of all the fairy tales that advise you to leap before you look, and has a fine zest about it that goes well in the theater. At the same time, many people will disapprove of certain incidents in the story in which Mr. Bridie has chosen to clothe it.

Beyond that, no one can seriously quarrel with the play, which is now being acclaimed as about the most diverting piece that has been seen in London since the war. It contains proof that Mr. Bridie has something of the capacity of Dickens to make even the most casual character real, amusing and vital. In the prologue of the play there is a Serious Person (Mr. Frank Pettingell) who has nothing to do with this or any other drama, but who is as convincing, in a fantastic way, as is Mrs. Gamp. George's precocious sister, his uninquisitive mother (Miss Jean Cadell), his sympathetic father (Mr. Morland Graham) and his stolid brother (Mr. Denys Blakelock) are equally delightful, and the ex-convict, Samuel Samuels (Mr. Ralph Roberts) is so funny as to drown the theater in laughter.

Nor is Mr. Bridie's skill as a playwright confined to the drawing of character. Several of the scenes are vigorously written. The quarrel in the office between George and Johnnie is finely done, and the conversation between George and Mr. Windlestraw has in its sentiment something of the touch of Barrie.

It has been noticed before that when he is telling a story of his own invention, as distinct from the retelling of a tale whose development, like that of "Tobias and the Angel," is already fixed, Mr. Bridie's powers of construction leave a good deal to be desired. In going to a Bridie play one can be certain of bright dialogue, clever thinking, arresting incidents and convincing characters, but one never knows when the story is going to collapse through inefficient craftsmanship.

Doubts of this kind are not removed by "The Black Eye." The piece is full of technical faults. The Serious Person has no business to be in the play at all. George's examination failures, his masterly skill in grasping the essentials of his father's business at about two hours' notice, his gambling follies, and his subsequent financial astuteness do not belong to the same person, and Johnnie's position in the commercial world is never made either clear or credible. The fact is that Mr. Bridie jumps into the seething ocean of playwriting, as his hero does into the ocean of life, with but a vague idea of where he is heading for, and proceeds to break all the rules, but by sheer vigor and native ability, triumphantly gets to dry land again in record time.

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Melody and Mr. Gershwin

By **Winthrop P. Tryon**

FOUR or five notes of melody placed in appropriate sequence, or a couple of bars of harmony containing chords that fit together inevitably, are enough to make a piece of music, large or small, win a moment of applause; and if they bear the least mark of originality, they may suffice to give a work permanent favor.

With such yardstick as this we can measure, perhaps, the value of George Gershwin's Negro opera, if we want to call it an opera, "Porgy and Bess"; and with it, furthermore, we can judge any of the several airs, choruses and passages of sung dialogue which comprise its three acts and nine scenes.

Woe, indeed, to the composition that has not an especial, inalienable something to catch and make captive our fancy! It may be a brief strain of melody in one piece, or passage of harmony in another; and in a work like "Porgy and Bess" it might be not so much in the sound as in the rhythm. No cause, however, exists there for quibbling; time enough by and by to blow the musical molecule to pieces and to prove just what proportions it contains of this, that and the other element. Rhythm, certainly, is important in Gershwin's pages; yet not all important. We have much of the one! two! and one! two! to which the Negro, by whatever inheritance or predilection nobody knows, steps; and still, we have a good deal else besides freakish accent and besides what is commonly summed up and included in the word jazz.

* * *

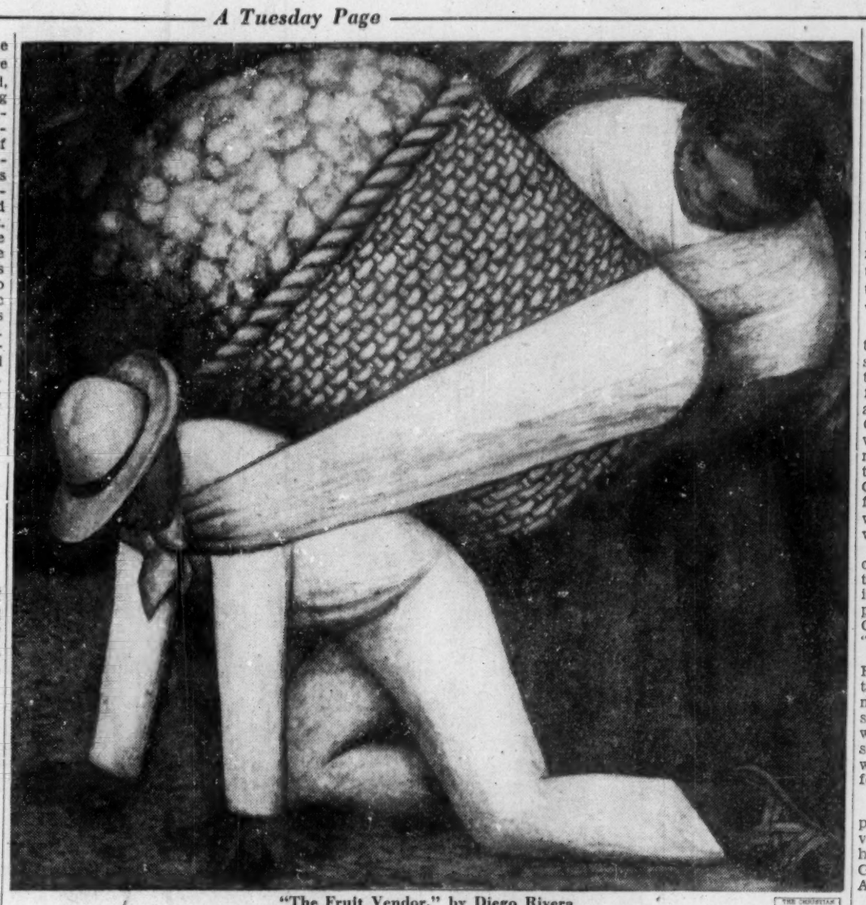
Suppose we flatter Mr. Gershwin by speaking his name and Wagner's in the same breath. Now as for four or five progressions of melody and two or three resolutions of harmony—consider the so-called glance motive of "Tristan und Isolde." Given that as a foundation, the entire opera can very sensibly be accounted for, or, to reverse matters, suppose this marvel of a theme associated with the meeting of the eyes of the hero and the heroine—a theme aimed at by decades of composers and brought down finally by Wagner—suppose it were left out of the "Tristan und Isolde" score. While we might have the makings of a masterwork yet remaining, we should hardly have what could be developed into the equal of the one we actually possess. Worse still, we should have nothing for a "Tristan" Prelude like that which we now enjoy.

Then let us speak of Mr. Gershwin in connection with an American composer of wide popularity, even if of narrow artistic range—Ethelbert Nevin. Hear the notes and chords that begin the little song, "The Rosary," and that persist through the stanzas. We have a flash of originality there, truly enough; one to make fame and posthumous fortune for the man whose kite drew it down from the sky. Leave that out, and you have no "Rosary"; and by the same token, you have scarcely any Nevin.

* * *

Somewhere in the Gershwin opera, we may reasonably be persuaded, is a live coal of melody, harmony or rhythm that will long glow. Not to make rash remark, such a thing has been rarely discerned in American opera. Has it really ever been, to date? Someone may say that this is not a true example of opera and does not even pretend to be, inasmuch as it is styled by the composer a folk opera. But we shall be unsafe to argue this way from the viewpoint of Italy. Surely, there, artists and people have always been of one voice. For illustration, we have only to think of those two peas in a pod, the aria of the tenor in the last act of "Rigoletto" and the popular song, "Santa Lucia."

Who tries too quickly to pick out the notes that make "Porgy and Bess" a lasting article for the halls of song might strike a poor and foolish choice. Not many persons would have pointed to the glance motive of "Tristan" when that work was new. Most would have vowed that the phrase was a mere example of melodic nonsense and harmonic distortion, and would have hunted for something that their ears were accustomed to. In Mr. Gershwin's score, it may not be the charmingly conceived shanteys and shrewdly devised spirituals that contain the spark. It may be so small a detail as Porgy's notes of recitative in the final scene on the words, "contempt of court," that have the unquenchable quality. English talk and the musical scale, ordinarily averse to each other, become there, for a shining instant, friends.



"The Fruit Vendor," by Diego Rivera

Rivera in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

DIEGO RIVERA'S most recent painting, "The Fruit Vendor," completed before the artist's departure for Europe, is a center of attraction at the San Francisco Museum of Art.

It was painted at the request of Albert M. Bender, connoisseur and art patron, as a memorial to Mrs. Caroline Walter, mother of the sculptor, Edgar Walter, and presented by Mr. Bender to the museum.

Technically, the painting is described as "oil and tempera on gesso and a composition similar to masonite." The material is not only said to be excessively durable, but it lends itself to that fresco treatment of which Diego Rivera is an acknowledged master. In dimensions it is a square of four feet, four inches.

Abandoning his more recent plastic manner, the artist, in painting "The Fruit Vendor" has reverted to the flat simple style of his earlier Mexican frescoes, which first drew the world's attention to his art. As a matter of fact, not only the treatment, but the bold composition, the color, the subject taken from the life of Mexico's patient semi-Indian villagers, are typical "Rivera" of his most typical period.

With this painting there is shown a collection of drawings by the Mexican artist. An excellent drawing in black and red charcoal is "Back of a Nude Figure." Another is "Woman with Basket"; the study of Mexican children is in the artist's best vein; there is also an important wash drawing, "Three Figures."

A few of these drawings belong to the San Francisco Art Association. The majority, however, are likewise gifts to the museum from Mr. Bender, who has presented and is presenting carefully selected works of art to all important California museums and university galleries. He himself owns a fine private collection of the Mexican muralist's paintings and drawings.

This reminds one that San Francisco early became Rivera-conscious, and now owns many examples of his work. There are the two large frescoes in the California School of Fine Art and in the Stock Exchange, with Helen Wills Moody serving as inspiration for "California" in the latter. Mrs. Sigmund Sterne has a Rivera fresco painted on the living-room wall of her home. Sara Bard Field, the poet, owns two of the artist's oil paintings of Mexican children. Dr. Leo Eloesser is another collector of the artist's work.

Diego Rivera's prolonged stay and activity here in 1930 stimulated local artists' interest in murals, particularly in the true fresco. Fresco painting has become such a characteristic expression of San Francisco artists that it has given rise to what competent observers call "the California School of Mural Painting."

At this writing Diego Rivera is painting a series of frescoes on the walls of the Palace of the League of Nations at Geneva. N. L.

A Champion of Abstract Art

By **Frank Rutter**

London

AMONG the younger English artists who are absorbed in the development of abstract art, Ben Nicholson stands out as the most original and the most logically consistent in his practice. He has definitely established himself as a *chef d'école* and is now generally regarded as a leader of advanced painting. Little over 40 and son of the distinguished portrait painter and designer, William Nicholson, Ben Nicholson has struck out a line for himself, and is an exponent of the purest and most ascetic kind of formal composition.

Nothing could be simpler in subject than the paintings and carved reliefs in wood which he is showing at the Lefevre Galleries in King Street, St. James's. These geometrical abstractions, whether in painting or relief, present a series of subtle contrasts between circles and rectangles. In one painting, for example, a light blue circle stands out from dove-gray, buff and black rectangles; in another a white circle is imposed on several biscuit-brown and stone-gray rectangles.

Similar themes, based on circles and squares or rectangles, are repeated in Ben Nicholson's carved wooden panels, only here the appeal of color is dispensed with, the whole surface of the panel being painted white. Variety of tone is secured by differences of relief in the sunken circles and slightly projecting planes of the squares or rectangles.

Both in the paintings and in the carved reliefs, the appeal of these simple designs lies not so much in their lateral arrangement, as in a suggestion of differences of degree in the progression and recession of the various geometrical shapes they contain. Paintings and reliefs alike must be regarded primarily as exercises in three-dimensional design. But whereas in the paintings these differences of recession are merely an *illusion* created by differences of tone and color, in the carved reliefs—all very low reliefs—there are slight but *real* differences of projection and recession. In addition to the actual differences of degrees of relief and these carved geometrical shapes, variations in shadow are secured by cutting otherwise than at right angles to the surfaces. Further variety in the execution is afforded by an occasional departure from mathematical exactness in the outlines of a circle or rectangle. It is this play of light and shadow, combined with subtle suggestions of progression and recession, which constitutes the main aesthetic appeal of both Nicholson's paintings and his reliefs.

In defense of these unusual exhibits it is argued that Ben Nicholson is only employing in painting and sculpture those laws of formal composition which are universally recognized to govern architecture. Against this argument it is urged that his paintings and reliefs do not accept the *condition* of representation which is generally held to be necessary to make painting and sculpture *effective*. The conclusion would appear to be that whatever merit these compositions may possess as formal decorations, they seem to lack that definite expression of thought or emotion which is commonly held to be requisite before pictures or sculpture can take rank as works of art. To his fellow-craftsmen Ben Nicholson's works may well be fascinating as subtle technical exercises; but to the general public their rarefied mathematical character suggests that the artist has pushed simplicity of content to a point where it is perilously close to vacuity.

A point of some interest is whether these geometric abstractions ought to be regarded as examples of surréaliste art. Inasmuch as they express some measure of escape from reality—which is the essence of surréalisme—there is considerable justification for so regarding them. But the particular label which should be attached to so individual an artist as Ben Nicholson is, relatively, of little importance, and even those who have small sympathy with the content-matter of his latest creations must acknowledge the high accomplishment of this artist as technician and craftsman.

The Carnegie International

By **Dorothy Grafly**

II

Pittsburgh, Penna.

A STUDY of the foreign section in this year's International exhibition at the Carnegie Institute yields little of significance in respect of possible future trends in the realm of painting. Art, during these troublous days of politics, would seem to be marking time.

Interesting and, perhaps, provocative of speculation is the enthusiasm shown by painters of various countries for Negro subject matter. The first-prize-winning canvas, "Elvira and Tiberio," by Hipolito Hidalgo de Caviedes, a young Spaniard, deals with such a theme; while one of the most striking of the Italian contributions, "The Champion," by Pietro Gaudenzi, plays brilliantly with black figure against white victor's cloak, with a bouquet sheathed also in white.

The lure of the abstract, on the other hand, seems to be waning. In the present exhibition it manifests itself in French still-life improvisations such as "Still-Life: Glass and Apple," by Picasso, and "The Napkin Ring," by Braque.

Picasso, with a cleverness typically French, and a painter's delight in textures, uses other than paint materials to gain texture effects in such an abstraction as "Ma Jolie," where beads and raised stuccolike shapes provoke emotional intensity when juxtaposed with flat color forms.

* * *

Curiously enough, sculptured paint also yields one of the most vividly realistic canvases in the exhibition, "Alpine Pastures and Glaciers," by Alfons Walde of Austria.

Even Braque, one of the founders of Cubism, however, is leaning toward softer, less angularly startling pigments and shapes. His contribution to the International is a pulsing, high-keyed organization with more sense of emotional contentment than a radical revolt.

"Les Fauves" have grown tame; partly because of the acceptance of their innovations by art audiences; but partly, also, through the settling down process that comes upon any movement once it has established its right in the sun. Eloquent of this evolution are the canvases by the last of the Impressionists, now in the twilight of their once iconoclastic opalescence. About the broken color harmonies of Le Sidaner there clings a gentle glamour of peace, pleasant and moonlit; but the works of Vuillard brings sadness, with their ghostlike paling out of once sturdy values.

Henri-Matisse and André Derain are represented by canvases far below their best.

The British section, although large, is trite, and lacking in a basic emotionalism. Here are canvases that leave one cold. Their technique is good, but they have nothing vitally personal to say. It is an objective rather than a subjective art.

The degeneration of the fine old English tradition of portraiture is also evident, with Augustus John's Portrait of Ethel Curtiss as prime example.

Russia, with an officially chosen exhibit, and Canada are also negligible quantities. One must turn, in fact, to Italy, Spain and Germany for greater stimulation.

Spain is especially lively, with many well-handled peasant impressions such as the canvases by the de Zubiaurres and José Gutierrez Solana.

* * *

Greater elegance may be found in a costume composition, "Women of Huelva," by Daniel Vazquez Diaz; while, in lighter vein, the amusing, miniaturelike clarity of Salvador Dali's surréaliste arrangements, "Nostalgic Echo" and "Specter of Vermeer van Delft," touches an imaginative note that has had world reverberations, penetrating America in such compositions as Peter Blume's "Light of the World."

What interests one particularly in this surréaliste trend is the strange union of old-time miniature accuracy and clarity with creative humor in the organization of subject matter.

All the volatile emotion of the Italian is summed up in such a canvas as "The Visit," an impression of women greeting each other at the house door by Fausto Pirandello.

Eloquent of the hard-working peasant motif are "Fishermen," by Alessandro Pomi, and "Fish Woman of the Adriatic," by Giuseppe Montanari.

Harking back to Byzantine tradition, with hint of mosaic, is the ambitious summing up of a child's life dominated by a winged angel, from the brush of Gino Severini.

The exhibition picture—that large canvas impossible to absorb outside gallery space—stages a comeback in ambitious compositions found in the French, Spanish and Italian sections, and emanating from such painters as Vuillard, Guido Peyron and Solana.

* * *

The German section is one of the most varied, leaping from decorative sentimentalism in "Garden of Eden," by Gert Wolheim, to the clear-cut subject irrationalism in the surréaliste manner of Max Ernst's "Garden Aeroplane-Catcher."

The canvas that lingers long in memory, however, is not of the garden variety. Karl Hofer's "The Landing" is a stirring composition. Refugees, whether from storm or political upheaval, disembark against flashes of lightning in an angry sky. Emotional tension and economy of expression bring force to the composition.

Max Lieberman, grand old man of German Impressionism, makes his bow for the last time in a Carnegie International with "The Pig Market."

Picking here and there noteworthy contributions in less representative sections one should mention, first, Candido Portinari's mention-winning canvas, "Coffee." This interesting composition of workers on a plantation, by a Brazilian, basically national in feeling, and charmingly type characterization with strong decorative bent, offers the one glimmer of originality in the otherwise inconsequential work contributed by painters of the South American countries.

Even Mexico falls short of adequate representation, with a less-than-best Orozco as focal feature.

[This is the second of two articles on the Carnegie International of 1935. The first, dealing with the American section, appeared on Oct. 22.]

Tragedy and the Common Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

MR. T. S. ELIOT'S "Sweeney Agonistes," recently produced at the Westminster Theater, is a tragedy of the Common Man. According to all the theories of the schools, this is a paradox, for tragedy is the exclusive perquisite of Uncommon Men. Two thousand and more years ago Aristotle laid it down that tragedy must deal with men better and grander than the ordinary, failing by some defect in an otherwise impeccable character. The higher the pedestal on which you stand, the bigger the crash if you fall. Shakespeare, who broke all the other rules of classical drama, kept that one intact.

Mr. Eliot is thus challenging a considerable tradition. And that there should be no mistake about the challenge, he makes it explicit even in his title. "Sweeney"—surely one has heard the name before? Is it not that of the barber of Fleet Street whose homicidal exploits formed the theme for one of the most popular melodramas of the nineteenth century? And Mr. Eliot deliberately associates the name of this trumpery, barnstorming protagonist with the adjective, "Agonistes," which Milton made the glory of Samson. To take what, to a superficial eye, seems the lowest type of character, and to wrest out of it a dignity comparable with that of the great figures of tragedy—this, and no less, is Mr. Eliot's aim in "Sweeney Agonistes."

It was an effort worth making, for it has always been the poet's habit to find gold where other men could see only dross. But one scarcely feels that in this play Mr. Eliot has succeeded. It is a short piece, and it has undeniable power which is communicated in spite of the preposterous handicap that Mr. Eliot lays on himself by personifying vices, and leaving Sweeney the only three-dimensional character in the play. Still, Sweeney is real enough, and the culmination of his sordid follies in irretrievable disaster seems inevitable, after the fashion of great drama. Its warning, too, that a world which mistakenly seeks pleasure in wrongdoing and evil cannot prosper, is clear and well aimed. But the entire effect of the piece is itself sordid, which can only mean that an eminent poet's excursion into the theater must be accounted a distinguished failure. H. H.

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Turks Celebrate Fifteenth Year Of New Republic

(Continued from Page 1)

dried mud bricks, then constituting the utterly unknown township of Angora, but today known the world over as Ankara.

Here, over 200 miles distant from the old capital on the Bosphorus, Kemal decided to raise Turkey's new capital. And when in the autumn of 1920 the first Turkish Nationalist Government was established in Ankara, the centuries-old tradition which had made Constantinople the political and financial center of the Old Turkey was swept clean aside.

Two other advantages about Ankara had helped to decide Kemal. One was its situation on the important Anatolian Railway which connects the Straits and Europe with the Turkish hinterland. The other was the fertile countryside, which would supply all the necessary food to support a not inconsiderable population.

Great Achievement

Three years later Kemal's vision took further shape when the Grand National Assembly definitely ratified his wish and accepted Ankara as modern Turkey's new capital. Since then Ankara has never looked back. Indeed, its complete transformation during those 12 years into a thoroughly up-to-date modern city is one of the most remarkable achievements of Kemal's New Turkey.

First, swamps which surrounded the hill on which old Ankara was built were drained. That got rid of all the mosquitoes. Next came extensive road construction, modern drainage, an adequate water supply. After that came the builders, who erected a parliament house and government and municipal buildings. Foreign specialists were called in to develop the industrial side of the new city. German engineers erected factories and workshops. A power station followed, and then a telephone exchange, and finally an ultra-modern wireless station.

Diplomats Moved

And, as the new city gradually took shape the foreign legations began their exodus from comfortable Istanbul to pioneering Ankara, where they erected their own legation quarters round old Angora. The builders were faced with a climatic problem due to the fact that Ankara lies on a plateau 3000 feet above sea level while its latitude is the same as that of Naples. The winter is long and cold, the summer intensely hot.

Therefore, Kemal's chief architect, Prof. Clemens Holzmeister, of Vienna Art Academy, was forced to desert the Austrian style of architecture for a style employed by local architects. The first new building was the War Office. Herr Holzmeister designed this after the Turkish tradition with large airy rooms and small shuttered windows. The building itself was surrounded by shady loggias. Kemal was well pleased with this and at once asked the Viennese professor to construct many more public buildings. Soon there followed the Ministry of the Interior, and then Kemal's own palace, built like an eagle's nest high up above the lower town.

Today, as befits the new-old capital city of an old country born anew, Ankara is still growing—a telling steel-and-concrete monument to the vision of the man who in 12 short years has already completely transformed the face and habits of his own country.

Nebraska Celebrates Victory Over Flood

(Continued from Page 1)

valley wanted to celebrate. So, with the help of the Burlington Railroad, state officials and the people of the surrounding territory, McCook arranged and staged the "Republican Valley Jubilee." Some 20,000 people came from Omaha, Denver, even Chicago, for the spectacular, three-day program of rejoicing and thanksgiving.

Here for the opening on Oct. 23 were Gov. Roy L. Cochran of Nebraska, Gov. Clyde L. Herring of Iowa, Gov. Ed Johnson of Colorado, former Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, former Secretary of State Frank B. Kellog, Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington, and many other notables.

Army Aids Celebration

On hand also were army infantry, cavalry, and air units, including the army Olympic equestrian team. A locally but well-done Passion Play added color and variety to the spectacle.

Tangible evidence of the recovery was seen in displays of crops produced on the flooded lands, and in the faces of the celebrating farmers and townsfolk.

The part played in this flood recovery drama by the Burlington Railroad cannot be overemphasized. It is the only road in the valley. It carries out the products of the rich fields, brings in supplies, gives employment to hundreds.

The flood hit the Burlington hard. For about 200 miles its line was made temporarily impassable, bridges were swept away and many miles of track were literally turned over, twisted into the appearance of a picket fence. The line for this distance has been entirely rebuilt at a total cost of about $3,000,000. New track has been laid for 16 miles, most of it on entirely new right of way, above any possible high water mark of the future.

Engineering Accomplishment

In building this new line the Burlington claims to have laid one of the finest pieces of railroad track in the world. It was on this stretch that the new Mark Twain Zephyr clicked off its record 122 miles an hour during the Jubilee program.

The town of McCook, trading center of the valley, meanwhile reports business 25 per cent ahead of a year ago. And this in spite of dust storms, tornado and flood.

The reason of course is that the corn-hog and wheat farmers, in common with those in other parts of the country, have had their incomes increased through higher prices, and government adjustment checks. Even the flood-damaged farmers of the valley proper have benefited in this way. Crops throughout the region have been good.

A leading banker here says his deposits are at the highest point in history. Merchants will take a moment off from serving customers, to admit that trade is better than it's ever been.

And the situation, flood recovery and all, is not without some political implications. The reconstruction work has been boosted along in spots with federal funds, roads, bridges, home repairs. The source of this aid is recognized.

Most of the city folks, and lots of the farmers, think the Government is spending too much money, and many are even skeptical about much of the New Deal. But the farmers have fared well financially under the plan. Observations from the President's train when it went through the state recently, that Nebraska is still for Roosevelt, appear to be well founded.

Manuscript Sources of the Bible

Oldest Copies of Original Writings Are in Greek Capitals Without Any Division of Words—The Three Best Manuscripts of New Testament Are Designated as the Vatican, Sinaitic and Alexandrian

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Twenty-Sixth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OF THE ancient manuscripts of the Bible, many hundreds are now available to scholars. But none of these, either of the Old Testament or the New, are originals. All are copies of earlier writings. Accordingly, the word "manuscript" as now used by Biblical scholars usually signifies a copy in the original language of an earlier writing.

The determining of the age of a given manuscript is not an easy matter. The oldest, and therefore the most valuable, are in Greek, written in capital letters and with no division into words. These are called "uncials." Later manuscripts were written in a running hand and therefore are called "cursive." The older writings had no ornamentation; the later ones often were beautifully illuminated and ornamented with miniatures and elaborate initials. Obviously, for the scholar, the plainest writings without ornamentation or illumination have the greatest value.

One is surprised to learn that the earliest of the Hebrew Old Testament manuscripts extant bear a date as late as the tenth century of the Christian era; they are, in fact, much later than the earliest of the New Testament manuscripts. This is something of a handicap for the critical scholar, but it is no doubt true that the great care exercised through the centuries by the copyists of the Hebrew Old Testament manuscripts has given them to us practically in their original form—at least in the form in which they were written after vowels were added.

Changes in Alphabet

It appears that a revision of the Palestine manuscripts from the time of Ezra went on with little interruption until about the tenth century of the Christian era. These revisions were due in part at least to the changes that took place in the Hebrew alphabet itself and also in the method of writing.

The old Hebrew was a "consonantal" language, that is, the words had no vowels. These were supplied by scholars, but uncertainty as to the vowels required to convey the meaning, left much room for uncertainty to creep in as to the exact significance of a given word or passage.

The old Hebrew disappeared during the exilic and post-exilic periods; and thereafter, the earlier books of the Bible were copied in Aramaic, the tongue of the Jews during the Persian, Greek, and Roman periods of their history. The Aramaic was a Semitic language, closely allied to the ancient Hebrew. It was spoken by Jesus and was the common tongue of that time. After the older copies had been put in the best form that Jewish scholarship could attain, they disappeared. Consequently, the form of the Old Testament, so far as manuscripts in Hebrew are concerned, is practically that arrived at a thousand years ago.

Second-Century Bible

With the New Testament manuscripts and the Greek Versions of the Old Testament, the situation is quite different. Into the search for early writings there has entered an element of adventure and romance. And the end is not yet. Only a few months ago came the startling news from Vienna that the director of the German Archaeological Institute in Cairo had pulled from a pile of dusty manuscripts in a bookshop "the oldest Bible in the world," a second-century manuscript in Greek. If this be true, it antedates, except for fragments, the oldest previously known by more than a hundred years. The book in which the writings were bound, however, is not complete.

Of the oldest and most authoritative of New Testament manuscripts, three are best known and of the greatest value. They are commonly designated as the Vatican, the Sinaitic, and the Alexandrian. These have been used by scholars in the various revisions of the New Testament, although none of them was available at the time of the preparation of the Authorized Version.

These manuscripts are in Greek, but some scholars contend that back of these fourth and fifth century copies were originals in Aramaic, the language of the masses of the people in the time of Jesus.

Purchased From Russia

The Alexandrian manuscript has long reposed in the archives of the British Museum. Not long ago the Sinaitic manuscript was purchased from Russia by popular subscription of the British people, and it is now treasured in the same institution. The Vatican manuscript has long been in the possession of the Roman Catholic Church, the most valued possession of the famed Vatican Library.

Of lesser importance, and yet of considerable value, is a manuscript known as the Codex Ephraemi which was brought to France by Catherine de Medici, and is now held by the Royal Library of Paris. This is a palimpsest manuscript—that is, the original writing on the parchment was partially rubbed off to give place to other writings, in this instance to theological discourses of St. Ephraem, a Syrian Father.

The scarcity of parchment led to this method of erasure and re-use for many centuries. As traces of the original writing were discernible, an effort was undertaken in 1834, with the use of acids whereby the original writings were made legible. This copy is thought to be as old as the Alexandrian, and contains the major part of both the Old and New Testaments.

Many Corrections Made

One other manuscript of considerable importance, known as Codex Bezae, is in the University Library at Cambridge, Eng. In 1581, a friend of Calvin, Theodore Beza, noted Biblical scholar, presented it with a statement in his own handwriting, that it was obtained from the Monastery in Lyons. It is of later date than the four already considered and is written in both Latin and Greek.

It bears the marks of many corrections with numerous interpolations in the text, most of which have no relation to other manuscripts. The question arises whether some of these may not have been copies of lost sayings of the Founder of Christianity. The possibility greatly interests many Biblical scholars.

All these manuscripts are uncials, of which group there are more than 100 extant. Of the cursive type, more than 2000 are now available for the use of scholars, some of which, although of later date, are regarded as of great importance because of their manifest accuracy.

Of the three most important manuscripts of the New Testament, that in the Vatican is probably the oldest. It has reposed in the Vatican Library at Rome for 500 years or more, and until the time of Pope Pius IX had been most jealously guarded. By his permission, it was made available for the use of scholars, and it has been carefully examined by the revisers of the Old and New Testaments.

It is not complete, lacking portions of Genesis, of the Psalms, and all of the New Testament after Hebrews IX:14. While this copy does not contain the disputed verses at the end of Mark's Gospel, the scribe who copied it was evidently aware of the existence of the doubtful passages, for he left sufficient space for them to be written in.

Came From Mt. Sinai

The Sinaitic manuscript has a romantic history. Dr. Tischendorf, a great German scholar, while on a visit in 1844 to St. Catherine's Monastery on Mt. Sinai, found a basketful of old manuscripts in the library of the convent, where they were to be used for fuel, as had other baskets of the old writings. Upon examination, he found sheets of the Greek Old Testament, yellow with age. His intense interest in these so aroused the suspicion of the monks that no more were given him. His appearance with the old parchment in Germany created a sensation among Biblical scholars and further search was made at the Monastery, but without success.

A second visit by Tischendorf to the Monastery brought little result. Finally, in 1859, having enlisted the interest of the Tsar of Russia, he again returned to the search. In the library of the Monastery, he found nothing of note.

But when invited by a friendly monk to visit his cell, conversation turned on the old manuscript, and the monk declared that he had read the version, and brought out a large bundle wrapped in red cloth, which to Dr. Tischendorf's unutterable surprise contained what he had seen on his first visit, parts of the Old Testament, the New Testament complete, and several books of the Apocrypha. After much negotiation, permission was finally gained to remove the precious writings, and for many years, in fact until their recent purchase by the people of Britain, they reposed in the Library of St. Petersburg.

Doubtful Sections Omitted

As in the case of the Vatican manuscript, the doubtful passages at the end of Mark's Gospel are omitted, but unlike the former, no space is left for their inclusion. The critics who claim that these passages are unauthorized, base their assertions upon these two manuscripts. All other early writings include these passages, and this position is supported by Eusebius, one of the most reliable historians of the early Church.

The Alexandrian manuscript, known as Codex A, is the latest of the three. On the first sheet is an inscription in Arabic stating that it was written "by the hand of Thekla, the Martyr," that is to say, it was copied by her, probably in the fifth century, from an earlier, perhaps an original, document.

Cyril Lucas, Patriarch of Constantinople, presented it to Charles I of England, in 1628, and it has since reposed in the British Museum, which has by far the richest collection of early Biblical manuscripts. The Old Testament is nearly complete, but parts of Matthew, John, and Corinthians are missing. Photographic copies of these three codices, and many others of less importance, are now in possession of most of the important libraries of the world. And while as has been said none of the earlier manuscripts were available for the translators of the Authorized Version, all are now accessible to critical scholars.

Profound and accurate scholarship has thrown much light upon the sacred Scriptures in recent decades, the effect of which has been to intensify rather than to weaken their authority and the holy purpose of their message.

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American Trader*	New York, Nov. 1	Oct. 31, 8:00 pm	Nov. 1, 12 noon
Lafayette*	New York, Nov. 2	Nov. 1, 8:00 pm	Nov. 2, 8:00 am
Conte di Savoia**	New York, Nov. 2	Nov. 1, 8:00 pm	Nov. 2, 9:00 am

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Manukai	San Francisco—Nov. 6	Nov. 1, 4:00 pm	Nov. 1, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco—Nov. 12	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro—Nov. 14	Nov. 9, 4:00 pm	Nov. 9, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Jackson	Seattle, Nov. 9	Nov. 4, 4:00 pm	Nov. 4, 7:30 pm

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
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Expedition Conquers 'River of No Return'

LEWISTON, Idaho, Oct. 29 (AP)—Bronzed and bearded, the men who shot down the "river of no return" for the sake of natural science, ended their journey yesterday.

The twin-sculled barge in which the party, representing the National Geographic Society, left Shoup, Idaho, on Oct. 5 for the trip down the treacherous Salmon River, dragged their craft to a sandy beach on the Snake River here.

Maynard O. Williams, leader of the expedition, said new and valuable geological data and evidences of an ancient and unidentified tribe of Indians were gathered.

The Salmon is called the "river of no return" because its foaming rapids cannot be conquered by upstream traffic.

WHITEBIRD, Idaho, Oct. 29 (AP)—Pictures painted by an unidentified tribe of Indians cover the rocky walls of Salmon River Canyon in central Idaho, natural scientists have reported. The pictures were found almost the full length of the river, said Maynard Owen Williams, leader of a National Geographic Society expedition. All were in deep red, depicting tales of hunting.

Luxurious Day Coach Planned for Santa Fe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29—Lightweight, shot-welded stainless steel construction methods, hitherto identified only with streamlined trains, are to be applied for the first time to a standard-size railroad car, at the Budd plant here. A de luxe day coach of this type, for regular service on the Santa Fe railroad, has just been ordered.

The car will weigh only half as much as the conventional steel coach. This saving is significant, officials say, since a train made up of such cars could be hauled over long mountain runs by one instead of the customary two locomotives.

The new day coach will be air-conditioned and in addition to indirect lighting will be provided with an individual light at each seat which may be turned on or off by the passenger. The 63 seats will be of the revolving and reclining type, comfortably upholstered. Shatterproof glass will be used in the windows.

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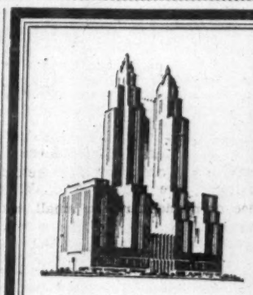

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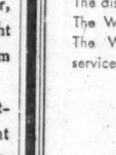

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Prominent on the upside were Colorado Fuel preferred, Foster Wheeler preferred, Union Pacific, Guantanamo Sugar, Amerada American Woolen preferred, Deere, West Penn Electric 6 per cent preferred, Radio B, Sharon Steel Hoop, Westinghouse, Norfolk & Western and Shell Union Oil. Some of them established new peak prices.

Detroit Edison was off 1¾ at the start but made up the loss and gained more than a point.

On the losing side were Chrysler, National Steel, New York Steam 6 and 7 per cent issues, Laclede Gas preferred, Ludlum Steel preferred, Allied Chemical, American Sugar, U. S. Steel preferred, Borg Warner and Howe Sound.

The late tone was firm.

Buying of U. S. Steel common gave the market a firm tone at the close.

In the bond division second grade rails were inclined downward. A few rails, utilities and industrials moved forward. Speculators seem to be taking a chance with Italian 7s. They moved off a good fraction while Norway 6s and German 5s gained a point or more. U. S. Governments were in small demand.

In the commodities markets cotton was barely steady at New York. Price changes were small. At Chicago wheat prices had a sharp advance in late trading.

The price of money was a prominent subject of discussion before the Investment Bankers Association at its annual session in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Sometimes the wish is father to the thought, and strong hope was expressed at this convention that a "living wage" for new capital could be expected—some time.

Just when the turn will come no one knows. But it must come, according to investment authorities, before the average investor can be induced to enter the market to purchase securities.

Most buying of recent months, it is pointed out, has been done by investment institutions such as banks and insurance companies rather than individuals.

But there are circumstances which must be overcome before yields on investments can be made more attractive than at present. And it seems that prospective purchasers of securities must make up their minds to be satisfied with lower yields for some time to come.

One large Wall Street bank today raised its rate on call loans to ¾ of 1 per cent from the long prevailing ¼ of 1 per cent. The official rate of the New York Stock Exchange remains unchanged at ¼ of 1 per cent.

Wheat Prices Have Rebound at Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (AP)—In a late rebound of prices today, wheat in Chicago jumped to well above yesterday's finish.

Resting orders to buy wheat on declines were encountered. The rise here was after Winnipeg wheat quotations had fallen to around 4½ cents under the price paid to Canadian producers.

Wheat closed firm at the day's top point, ⅜-1⅜ above yesterday's finish, December 97⅝-98, corn ⅝ off to ½ up, December 59¼-⅜, oats ¼-⅜ advanced, and provisions varying from 15 cents decline to 5 cents gain.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; late rally in steels.

Bonds: Irregular; secondary rails lower.

Curb: Mixed; utilities higher; metals lower.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; rates narrow.

Cotton: Irregular; trade buying of near months.

Sugar: Higher; steady spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; sharp late recovery.

Corn: Irregular; Chicago receipts larger.

Cattle: Fully steady.

Hogs: 5-10 lower; top $9.70.

Foreign

London—Speculative profit-taking and the lack of fresh investment buying owing mainly to the approaching elections and partly to the decreeing of sanctions, caused a generally easier tendency on the Stock Exchange today. Most sections recorded slight declines, but motor and gold mining shares were steady exceptions. The market closed easy.

Paris—Led by rentes, prices on the Bourse recovered part of their early losses today as profit-taking subsided. International issues, however, were irregular. The market closed firm.

Berlin—Bonds led the slight improvement which took place on the Boerse today despite the very small business transacted. The closing was quiet.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last
December	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70—19
May	12.03	11.06	11.98	12.06—16
July	12.45	12.45	12.30	12.30—30

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Oct. 29	Last Oct. 28
73	51	2†	Acme Steel	71	71	71	
9⅝	4¼	..	Adams Express	8½	8⅛	8⅝	8½
35¾	28	2	Adams Millis	34¼	33⅜	33⅝	
16⅞	9	.60	Addressograph	17¼	16½	17	16⅞
18⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	17⅜	17½	17½	18
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¼	7	7	7¼
164½	104⅝	3†	Air Reduction	163⅜	162½	163⅜	162½
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20⅛	13¼	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	14½	14	14	14⅛
19⅜	6⅝	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
2⅛	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	29	28⅝	29	28¼
173	125	6	Allied Chem	168	167½	168	170
7¾	3½	..	Allied Stores	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7½
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	36½	35¾	36	36¼
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	72¼	72¼	72½	72⅜
4¼	2½	..	Amal Leather	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
33	26	2	Amal Leather pf	29½	29½	29½	29⅛
74	44½	2	Amerada	75¼	71	75	71
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	53⅝	55¼	54½	54
36⅜	13½	..	Am Bank Note	36⅞	36	36½	36½
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	15¾	14½	14½	15
86½	72	6	Am Cr Sug 1st pf	80½	80¼	80¼	80
173½	110	7	Am Brake S&F pf	127¼	127	127	126¾
149¾	110	4†	Am Can	144¼	143	144	144
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	23¼	23	23½	22¾
57½	75½	..	Am Car & F pf	53¾	53¼	53¼	53½
26	8	..	Am Chain	26½	26	26¼	26
96	66	3†	Am Chicle	93	93	93	93
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	30½	29⅞	30¼	30¼
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)		1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7	6½	6⅝	6¾
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	32	31¾	32	33½
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	13⅛	12½	13⅛	13⅜
33½	28	..	Am Hide & L pf	32¼	33	33¼	32⅞
4	3	..	Am Hide & L	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
37¼	39½	2.40	Am Home Pr	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	36⅜
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
37¾	14¼	2	Am Ice pf	18	17½	17½	19¼
9¼	4½	..	Am International	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	18½	18¼	18⅜	18¼
58½	32	..	Am Loco pf	59½	59¼	59½	59½
10½	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
10⅞	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	9¼	9¼	9¼	
28¾	13½	..	Am Metal	26½	26	26⅜	26¾
124¾	72	2b	Am Metal 6%	123	123	123	
29⅝	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	28⅜	28	28	28
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	8	7¾	8	7⅞
41⅜	8¾	1⅛b	Am P&L 5% pf	37¾	37⅛	37½	37⅛
49½	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	43⅞	43½	43⅝	43½
18⅜	10½	..	Am Radiator	18	17¾	17⅞	17⅝
29¼	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	29	28¼	28⅝	28⅝
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	92	92	92	
14⅜	4½	..	Am Seating	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¾
26½	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	22	21½	21¾	21½
58⅛	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	59⅛	57¾	58⅜	58¼
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	143	142½	142½	142½
76	63	3†	Am Snuff	72¼	72	72¼	72
102¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco	101	101	101	101½
105¼	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	103½	102¾	102¼	103½
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	19½	18⅝	19	18⅞
106	68	2	Am Steel F pf	103	103	103	101
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	36½	36½	36½	36½
70¼	50⅝	2	Am Sugar Ref	56	53¾	54½	55⅞
146	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	144¼	143	144	
26¼	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	24	24	24	24
27	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25¾
19¼	7⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	19	18⅛	19	18½
90	48	6	Am2Wat I pf	90¾	90¼	90¾	
10⅜	4⅜	..	Am Woolen	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
64¼	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	63½	61	63	60¾
1¾	⅞	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	4⅜	4½	4½	
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
23⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21⅝
29	16⅝	..	Anaconda Wire	29	29	29	29
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15¾	15⅜	15¾	15¾
2	1½	..	A P W Paper	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	49¾	49¼	49⅝	49⅝
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	105	105	105	105
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	65½	65¼	65⅜	66
8¼	4	..	Arnold Constable	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
40½	16½	1†	Armstrong Cork	40½	40	40¼	40½
17⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16	15⅜	16	16
57½	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	49¾	48¾	48¾	49
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	86	86	86	84¾
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	23⅞	24½	25½	24¾
28	10½	1	Atl Refining	23¼	22⅝	23⅞	23
47½	32⅜	2	Atlas Powder	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
115	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	112	112	112	
9	4	..	Atlas Tack	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8¾
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	42¾	41⅜	42	42½
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3½

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	3½	3	3¼	3
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	27	25¼	26½	26
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	15½
23	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	19¼	18½	18½	19¼
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	44½	44½	44½	
51½	37½	1ff	Baruch Cio	51¼	50	50¾	49⅞
10⅜	5⅞	.60†	Barnsdall A	10⅛	10	10¼	10⅛
19	14	.60b	Beatrice Cream	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
98	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	93¼	92½	93¼	92¾
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	13½	13¼	13½	13½
117½	79	11½	Belg Nat Rys pf	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
24½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	22¾	22	22	22⅛
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18¾
56½	34	2	Best & Co	56⅜	55½	56⅜	56
41½	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	40	38½	39⅜	38⅞
107¼	55¼	1¾	Beth Steel pf	107⅝	107¼	107⅜	107¾
27⅞	14⅞	..	Bigelow Sanford	23	22¾	22¾	
14½	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	11	13½	13½	13⅞
16⅜	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾
59⅞	34⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	49¼	49	49	49¾
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	96½	96	96	96
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	25¼	25	25¼	25½
65¼	28¼	1	Borg Warner	61¼	60½	61¼	62
55⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	53⅞	52¾	53	53¾
15⅝	6½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15¼	14⅞	15	15⅜
55	23½	3	Briggs & Strat	53	53	53	54⅜
46¾	36⅛	3	Brooklyn Man T	42⅜	42	42¼	42
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	98½	98½	98½	
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens-		2¼	2¼	2¼
31⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	22½	22½	22½	
10⅞	4½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	58½	58⅜	58½	59¼
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	60¾	60	60	60¼
9¼	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	8	7⅝	7⅞	8⅛
8⅞	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
16	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	12⅜	12	12¼	12½
91½	62⅜	2	Bucyrus E pf	85	85	85	
1	¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7⅝	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
69⅜	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	69½	68½	69½	69⅜
10	2½	..	Budd Wheel	9¾	9⅜	9½	9¾
21	6⅝	..	Bullard	20½	19⅜	20¼	20¾
11	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	10	9¾	9¾	9½
1⅜	⅛	..	Burns Bros B (h)		⅜	⅜	⅜
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8	7⅞	8	7
25⅞	13¼	.60†	Burroughs Add	26⅛	25½	26	25⅜
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	14	14	14	13½
2⅜	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
⅞	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	18½	17¾	18⅛	17⅞
60¾	32	..	Byers pf	57	57	57	

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	35⅛	35	35⅛	35
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5⅜	5½	5⅝	5⅝
28⅝	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	27½	26¾	27¼	27¼
16⅝	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	13	12¾	12⅝	12½
56½	50	3	Canada South'n	56½	56	56½	
13¾	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	39	39	39	
12¼	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	12¼	12	12	12⅜
46⅞	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	46½	46½	46½	46
95	85	5	Caro C&O st	92	92	92	
104¾	45¾	..	Case Thresh	103	101	101¾	102½
125	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	123	123	123	123
68	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	57½	56½	56½	57
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	29¾	28¾	29¼	29
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	27	26⅜	26⅞	26⅞
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	
63⅜	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	60¼	58½	59¼	59
7½	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	7⅛	7	7	7
68	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	66½	65½	65½	67
47½	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	45	44⅜	44⅝	45⅛
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1	1	1	1
4¼	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅜
34½	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	32⅜	32¼	32¼	32¾
3	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2¼	2¼	2½	2⅝
10⅜	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	5½	5⅜	5½	
12	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	10⅜	10½	10½	10⅞
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	44¼	43½	44¼	43⅝
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅛	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	2½	2½	2½	2¾
12	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	12¾	12½	12¾	
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	27½	27½	27½	27¾
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
25¼	9	.25b	Chile Copper	23½	23	23½	23½
88¾	31	1†	Chrysler	86¼	84¾	85½	86⅝
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	77	77	77	78
36½	35	2	City Investing	37	37	37	
5¼	3¼	..	City Stores	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
23⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	20⅛	19½	20⅜	19¾
126	110	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	115	115	115	115
19¼	15⅝	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	18⅛	18	18	18
106⅛	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	
40¾	9	..	Collins & Aikman	39¾	38¼	39	39
107½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	107	107	107	107
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	3⅝	2¾	2⅞	2¾
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	20	18	18	18
17⅜	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	15½	14⅜	15⅛	15¼
90	35½	6	Columbia Gas	15¼	14⅜	15⅛	14⅞
81	34½	1½	Columbia G pf A	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝	90
75½	31	5	Columbia G pf B	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
81	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	61⅛	61	61½	62¼
98	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	94⅞	93¼	93¼	94
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	49⅞	49	49¼	49¼
72	56¼	2.80†	Comm Inv Tr	61½	61	61	61¾
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	101	100½	100⅝	100¾
23⅞	16½	.60†	Comm Solvents	18⅛	17¾	18⅜	18⅛
	2⅞	..	Comwlth & So	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
66	29½	3	Comwlth & S 2pf	68¾	66	68¾	66
15¼	9	..	Congress Cigar	15	14⅞	15	14½
41½	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	40¾	40¼	40¼	40⅝
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	32	29½	32	31
58½	41	4½	Conn Ry& Lt pf	47½	47	47½	47
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	5¼	5	5	5¼
22⅛	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	18⅞	18½	18⅜	18⅜
10½	2⅞	..	Consol Cigar	9¾	8¾	9¼	8¾
14¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	29⅝	28⅝	29⅜	29¼
101⅜	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	99¾	99¼	99¼	99¾
4½	1½	..	Consol Laundries	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
8	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	4	3½	3½	3⅞
1½	½	..	Consol Textile	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
17	8⅜	..	Container A	17⅜	16½	16⅜	16¾
7½	2⅞	..	Container B	7¼	6¾	7⅛	6⅞
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
1⅜	¾	..	Cont Baking B	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
67¼	46¼	4	Cont Baking pw	64½	63	64½	63
95⅜	62⅜	3	Cont Can	94¼	93½	93½	94
17⅝	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	17¼	17	17	17
42⅜	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	41¾	41¾	41¾	41
2	⅝	..	Cont Motors	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
24½	15⅜	62½b	Cont Oil	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
60⅜	41⅜	3	Corn Exchange	57½	56½	57	56½
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	68⅜	67½	68⅜	68⅜
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
39⅛	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	37⅞	37¾	37½	37¾
17⅛	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	16⅝	15	16¼	16¾
41¾	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	42¼	41	41¾	40⅞
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	46	46	46	46
93½	74½	5	Crown W Pap 1pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	
3⅝	1½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	25¾	24½	25¾	25
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	1⅛	1	1	1
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅜
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	67	66½	66½	66¾
108¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	96½	95½	96¾	95
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishing	17½	17	17½	17½
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright		2⅞	2¾	2⅞
10½	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
41	16	..	Cutler Hammer	39½	39¼	39¼	39¾

—D—

8¾	6	..	Davega St	8	8	8	8¼
52¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	53¼	51½	53	50½
28	10	75g	Deere & Co pf	27¾	27¼	27¾	
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	35	34	34	34½
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	15⅛	14½	14⅜	15⅛
4¾	1½	..	Denver R G pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	
115½	65	4	Detroit Edison	118¼	110¼	114	112
80⅜	35½	1†	Devoe & Ray A	40	40	40	40
43½	34⅛	2†	Dome Mines	39	38⅜	38⅝	37¾
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
35	17½	.75b	Douglas A	32⅝	42	32¼	32⅜
25⅜	13½	1½e	Dresser A	26½	26½	26½	26
5½	3	..	Dunhill Inter	5½	4⅞	5½	4⅜
19	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	17	17	17	
136¾	86⅜	3.60†	du Pont de Nem	135¼	134¼	134¼	135½
132	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	131	131	131	132
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	111	111	111	111½

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6¾
164½	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	165¼	164	165¼	164
30⅜	16⅜	1†	Eaton Mfg	29¾	29½	29⅝	29¾
38¾	19¾	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	37⅞	36⅝	36⅝	37⅜
10⅜	3⅛	..	Elec Boat	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅝
8⅜	5⅝	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
7½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5¾	5¼	5⅝	5½
28	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	25¼	24⅞	25⅝	25
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	28⅜	26¾	28⅝	27½
62½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	51½	51	51	51¾
7	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)		½	½	½
11⅜	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1	1	1	1
66	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	64	63½	64	63½
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	131	131	131	
7⅞	1½	..	Engineers Pub S	7¼	6½	7¼	6⅝
46	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	46	48½	46	45½
52	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	52	52	52	52
49	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	49	49	49	48
14	7½	..	Erie RR	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10⅞
17⅞	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	14⅜	14	14	13⅞
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	9	8⅞	9	9
14⅞	10⅞	.80	Eureka Vacuum	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
23¼	13	1	Evans Products	18¾	18⅝	18¾	19

—F—

2¼	⅝	..	Fairbanks Co	1⅜	¼	¼	
6	4	..	Fairbanks pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
29½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½
128	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	127½	127	127½	128
19¾	5⅜	..	Fajardo Sug Co	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18½
72	40	..	Fed Min & Sm	66	66	66	65
4½	2	..	Fed Scre

Business and Industry

Investment Bankers Favor Utilities Regulation Under SEC

Commerce and Finance

Pig Iron Prices Indicate Strong Price Tendency

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Some observers of the steel industry call the current operating rate 54 per cent of capacity which they say coincides with the previous peak for the year.

The American Iron and Steel Institute designates the peak 52.8 per cent, reached on Feb. 11, and estimates that the average pace for last week was 51.8 per cent. However, all fluctuations in rate have been very minor for many weeks and the industry is as stable as it ever becomes.

Though sales are falling off somewhat in eastern districts, these declines are being offset by improvement in purchasing in western sections as automobile makers increase their purchases and specifications for steel, though demand from this source is not as brisk as many had expected for this time of year.

Pig Iron Up

The leading event of the week was the advance by $1 a ton in pig iron in the Chicago district. It seems probable that within a few days prices will have been advanced by a similar amount in the 10 principal producing districts of the United States.

The rise was initiated by two producers in the Chicago area, and though some producers are known to have been against a marking up at this time it is probable that those against it will follow the majority.

Many had expected a rise in iron prices by Dec. 1 when books are to be opened for first quarter shipment. Still others felt that it would be early next year before such a rise would be engineered.

The higher costs of pig iron manufacture through steeper coal prices are given as the reason for pig iron's advance.

A few sales resulted when the Chicago action was learned though for the most part consumers have covered on their requirements over the rest of the year.

The same pig iron users have been coming into the market regularly once a month since late summer, but sellers believe that such buying movements will be missing during the rest of 1935.

Some are looking for lower steel scrap prices since purchasing of scrap by Italy has been abandoned here. With the foreign outlet lessened scrap destined for export may be shipped to American consumers which may lower prices.

Steel scrap shipments from Boston, for instance, during September totaled 15,000 tons of which 12,000 tons went to Italy. However, no exports have been made to Italy from that port so far this month though fair tonnages have been sent to Great Britain.

Steel Scrap Prices Sag

Several descriptions of steel scrap declined at Detroit recently while heavy melting steel fell 25 cents a ton at Pittsburgh, which makes for the most pronounced trend which the scrap market has shown in some time. This sagging of scrap may of course be an indication that steel operations are about to decline.

Prospects for structural steel sales are considerably better though recent sales have been considerably below normal. Much PWA work and other governmental contracts are coming to a head rapidly so that this line of steel should be brisk early in the new year.

Large-scale purchasing on the part of the railroads is being missed sorely. The largest deal of the week was the purchase of 10,000 tons of steel rails by the Norfolk & Western, which also intends to buy 6000 tons of steel for the building of new cars.

Demand for railroad locomotives is exceedingly quiet, and the few inquiries and orders are usually for shipment outside of the United States.

Steel operations in the eastern Pennsylvania district have risen to 38 per cent of capacity, a new high for the year. Any advance in operating rate in that district is particularly welcome since it has been dragging behind other districts by a wide margin for several years. That area needs plenty of railroad construction and shipbuilding contracts to become truly active.

U. S. Sugar Exports Increase 29.9 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—During the first nine months of this year the United States' refined sugar exports totaled 72,986 long tons, compared with 56,191 tons in the like period of last year, an increase of 16,795 tons or 29.9 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

The exports for January-September, 1935, are the largest of any corresponding nine months' period in six years, or since 1929, when the shipments totaled 80,014 tons.

Practically every corner of the world is included in the 50 different countries to which United States refined sugars were shipped during the first nine months of 1935. The United Kingdom leads the list with 18,703 tons, being followed by Uruguay and Norway with 11,579 and 6508 tons, respectively.

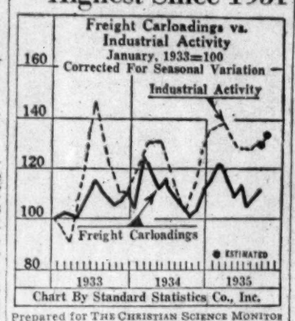
Tacoma to Have Alaskan Transportation Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Oct. 29—S. A. Perkins, former daily newspaper owner here, has joined hands with other local capitalists to organize and incorporate "the Alaska Transportation Company" with Mr. Perkins as president and Tacoma as headquarters.

Since for many years Tacoma's only transportation service to Alaska has been Seattle steamship concerns, with high rates and indifferent service, thus making Tacoma on a sort of "dead end," the organization of the new company becomes at once a matter of paramount importance to this city. Two boats will open the service.

Freight Loadings Highest Since 1931



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RAILROAD freight loadings for the week ended October 12 reached a total of 734,274 cars, which represented not only a new peak for 1935, but also the highest traffic level attained since October, 1931.

Indications are that this level was fully sustained in the week to October 19, in contrast with loadings of 636,999 and 657,005 cars, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1934.

The chart shows these carloading figures translated into an index corrected for normal seasonal variation for purposes of comparison with the index of industrial production.

Unemployment Off 8.9 P. C. Last Month From 1934 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—A decrease of 386,000, or 3.9 per cent in unemployment during the month of September, compared with the 1934 month is recorded by the National Industrial Conference Board. The total number of unemployed for the month was 9,466,000. This is a decrease of 927,000 or 8.9 per cent below September, 1934.

From August to September, 1935, the decreases in unemployment, by industrial groups, were: manufacturing and mechanical industries, 182,000; trade, 172,000; mining, 28,000; transportation, 11,000; domestic and personal service, 9000; and miscellaneous industries, 12,000.

Compared with September, 1934, unemployment in September, 1935, decreased 26.1 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries; 7.3 per cent in domestic and personal service; 4 per cent in transportation; and 7 per cent in miscellaneous industries. Unemployment increased 2.4 per cent in mining.

The following table prepared by the Conference Board shows the number of unemployed workers in the various industrial groups in September, 1934 and September, 1935.

Number of Unemployed

Industrial group	Sept. 1934	Sept. 1935
Mining	432,000	442,000
Mfg. and mechanical	4,186,000	3,092,000
Transportation	1,301,000	1,249,000
Trade	1,090,000	1,090,000
Domestic and personal service	1,047,000	970,000
Industry not specified	507,000	471,000
Other industries (1)	296,000	296,000
All industries (2)	8,858,000	7,610,000
Allowance for new workers since 1930 census	1,535,000	1,856,000
Total unemployed	10,393,000	9,466,000

1. This group includes agriculture, forestry and fishing, public service, and professional service. The numbers given are the unemployed workers in 1930, satisfactory data being unavailable from which water changes in unemployment can be computed.

2. Industrial classification includes 3,188,000 listed as unemployed in census of April, 1930.

Probes U. S. Cotton Marketing Losses

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 29 (AP)—Senator McKellar, (D) of Tennessee has undertaken the task of tracing losses sustained by the Government through marketing operations of the cotton co-operatives.

He delved into the intricate structure of the American Cotton Co-operative Association with the association's $35,000-a-year president, E. F. Creekmore, as his first witness.

Senator McKellar brought out from Mr. Creekmore that out of the $5,000,000 paid in capitalization of the ACCA, but $76,000 had actually been paid by its affiliated associations, the rest being government money.

Mr. Creekmore at the afternoon session was allowed to read a lengthy statement in which he accused cotton shippers of circulating propaganda filled with "misstatements, half truths and unfounded rumors."

He denied that the ACCA is just another large cotton firm, and declared that cotton firms do not operate on the basis "of reducing the spread between the price received by the producer and the price paid the mill."

So. California Lime Trade Gains Rapidly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANAHEIM, Calif., Oct. 29—Southern California horticulturists have been quick to sense a change in demands for their products, and have as a result instituted a new industry that of lime growing, according to the Calavo Growers of California, principal marketing agency for the limes.

Of 26,200 trees now planted, 83 per cent are under three years old, revealing the rapidity with which growers have turned to the small first cousin of the lemon. Only 8 per cent of the total are more than five years old.

In past years the major portion of the limes used even in California have been shipped in from Mexico.

Harvest already is under way and will last until April. Official estimates show that 152,000 pounds of the fruit will be available for marketing. The California lime harvest comes during the winter months when, the Calavo Growers point out, demand for the juice fruit is not so great as in summer. The fruit is used principally at soda fountains.

Bankers Hope For Revision of 1935 Public Utility Act

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 29 (AP)—The Investment Bankers Association, through its committee on public service securities, expressed today the hope that the public utility act of 1935 would be revised to start federal regulation "within proper legal limits."

The report of the committe, accepted by the association's board of governors, acknowledged this stand as a departure from the association's long opposition to federal regulation in any form.

Await Court Action

After reviewing its protest against forced dissolution of holding companies during congressional hearings on the legislation, the committee said that now the law is on the books, "the industry and the banker alike must await the action of the courts."

Even if the act is found unconstitutional, the committee continued, "it marks not an end but a beginning."

"It may be hoped," it said, "that as a result of court decisions or otherwise it may be so modified as to become the beginning of federal regulation within proper legal limits."

In the meantime, the committee felt, the passage of the act with its threat of forced dissolution would "speed the simplification of capital structures which has so long been urged by previous reports of the committee."

The report favored continuance of utilities regulation within the province of the Securities and Exchange Commission, as provided under the present law.

"The experience of the Investment Bankers Association with the commission under the Securities Act promised sincere, honest and sympathetic effort on the commission's part in an exceedingly difficult undertaking," it asserted.

Hits Yardstick Theory

After reviewing the fight over the public utilities act, the report said that "the turmoil of the recent past may have disturbed a proper sense of proportion." It said the electric power business of the year had prospered, although new construction had been blocked, and that utility securities had advanced substantially in price.

In an effort to restore "a proper sense of proportion," the committee declared that in order of importance to the industry, "rate determination by state commissions and courts come first, TVA and Governmental competition which bears on rate determination second, and the public utility act third."

On the question of rates, the committee, which is headed by Daniel W. Myers of Cleveland, said:

"Let it be emphasized that the basic problem of both government and industry lies in the determination of sound rate-making policy and the solution is not advanced by yardstick theories or governmental operations which are always subject to political considerations, and which, unfortunately it must be said, are always lacking in competence and too often in integrity."

In opening the convention of the Investment Bankers Association here, Ralph T. Crane, president, spoke in an optimistic note regarding the outlook for business in this country and looked for improvement in Europe, but pointed to the dangers in the trend of federal taxation and the unbalanced national budget and called for the further amendment of the Securities Exchange Act.

Discussing the burden of taxation, Mr. Crane said:

"So far there have been indications of improvement in business management policies that have resulted in enough profits to offset some of this heavy burden," he said. "Of course, if taxes continue to mount higher, business eventually may not be able to overcome the handicap."

After almost a year of operation under the Securities Act of 1933 (as amended in 1934), various provisions of the act seem to Mr. Crane to be unnecessarily expensive to the issuing corporation, or not practical from the standpoint of the public and the investment banker.

"It seems to me," he said, "that the time has come when careful thought should be given to further amendments and our association should be active in co-operating to that end."

The need for concentrated effort on the part of members of the association toward educating the private investor and bringing about a better understanding between the public and the distributor of securities was stressed by Mr. Crane.

Dr. Virgil D. Reed Plans Business Census for 1935

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Dr. Virgil D. Reed, chief of the wholesale and retail trades of the bureau of census of the Department of Commerce, described for the American Management Association here the 1935 census of American business.

A field force of 28,000 and an office force of 3000 will be required to complete the work, Dr. Reed explained, saying the census would include the entire wholesale and retail trade field, to "afford a yardstick of comparison . . . and equip business leaders with much-needed facts for charting a recovery course."

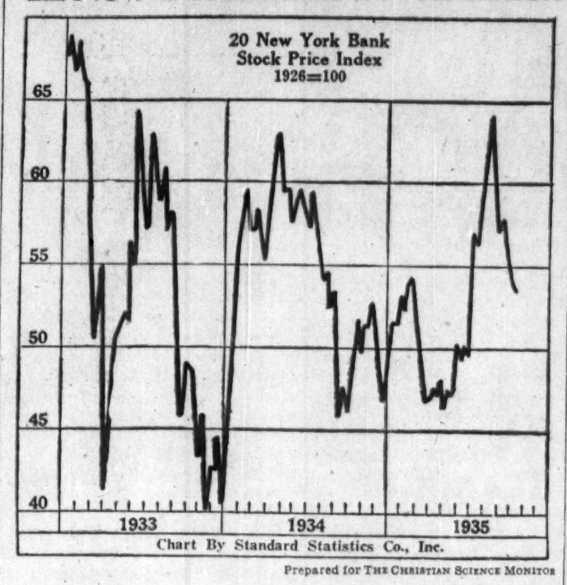
U. S. Exports of Copper Below Previous Month

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—United States exports of copper in ore concentrated unrefined, refined ingots and bars, old metal and scrap during September totaled 18,648 tons, compared with 29,859 in August, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports.

For the period January to September the exports amounted to 213,457 tons, compared with 215,080 in the like 1934 period.

The above figures do not include exports of copper in the form of fabricated products.

Dividend Cuts Cause Recession In New York Bank Stock Index



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRICES of New York bank stocks have ranged over a wide area in the past three years. Recent recessions in the index followed severe cuts in dividends by two large banks.

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Norwegian Paper Industry—In contrast to the general economic situation in Norway, conditions in the paper and pulp industry have continued unfavorable. The outlook for newsprint and paper producers at the end of the first half of this year was comparatively satisfactory, but this factor was more than offset by unfavorable developments in both the mechanical and chemical pulp branches. As regards mechanical pulp, considerable optimism prevails for the coming year, due to the export quota agreement for the Scandinavian countries.

Office Machinery—There has been a 75 per cent increase in Norwegian imports of American office equipment in the first half of 1935, as compared with the like period of last year. Total imports in this period were valued at 1,128,888 crowns, against 765,545 crowns in the like period of 1934, a gain of 47 per cent. (Crown equals about 25 cents.) The increase was principally due to larger purchases of typewriters and adding and calucuating machines. American products accounted for 74 per cent of the value of Norwegian office machinery imports in the half year.

Swedish Foreign Trade—Sweden's imports and exports in the first half of the current year registered increases compared with the like period of 1934. Imports in this period were valued at 675,557,000 crowns, an increase of 66,000,000 crowns over the preceding year's figure. Exports valued at 571,171,000 crowns were 2,400,000 crowns in excess of the like 1934 total. (Crown worth about 25 cents.) Exports of pulp have been stimulated on the American market since prices were reduced in March. Lumber exports have been handicapped by uncertainty on the British market. Imports of automobiles and parts have increased markedly.

Commercial Visitor Tax—Two important changes have recently been made in the relations of the Swedish Government to American commercial travelers to Sweden. The first is that the nationality of a commercial visitor is no longer determined for taxation purposes by his own citizenship or by the nationality of the firm or firms represented by him. The second is the inclusion of the United States in the list of nations accorded a special rate differing from that prescribed by the original law of 1908.

Denmark's Foreign Trade—Perhaps no country in Europe has been more affected by recent world economic developments and international trade restrictive measures than Denmark. Denmark's national economy is based mostly on its agricultural production. Its bacon, butter, eggs and cattle have found their chief outlets in England and Germany. Because of restrictions the latter country has been practically closed to Danish exporters, a development which has forced them to rely to even a greater extent on the United Kingdom. However, the British market, as a result of pressure from the dominions and increased home production of farm products, has sharply curtailed its demand for Danish agricultural items. The situation in which Denmark now finds itself is one of being practically compelled to buy and sell in one market thus losing the benefit of world competition.

Finnish Automotive Market—Finland's imports of motor vehicles have shown a marked increase this year as compared with 1934. Imports in this period totaled 789 passenger cars and 1239 trucks, as compared with totals of 422 and 988, respectively, in the like period of 1934. The increase in motor trade was due to replacements and more money in the hands of those that wanted their first car. Some dealers reported an 80 per cent increase in trade.

Belgian Steel Industry—The 150,427 metric tons of iron and steel products imported into Belgium during the first six months of this year represented a decline of 19.4 per cent from receipts during the like period of 1934. Exports of iron and steel in this period totaled 1,702,000 tons compared with 1,707,000 tons in the like period of last year.

Belgian Export Trade—Belgian export trade registered an appreciable increase in the first half of this year compared with the like period of 1934. Total shipments abroad in this period were valued at 7,316,000,000 francs against 7,000,000,000 francs in the like period of last year. (Franc equals about 16½ cents.) This progress was due principally to larger exports of metals and metal products, which were responsible for an increase of 165,000,000 francs. Imports in the first seven months of 1935 registered a volume decline but the value showed an increase of 1,112,000,000 francs compared with the like period of 1934.

Netherlands Leather Production—Production of leather in the Netherlands registered a substantial decline in 1934 as compared with the preceding year. The value of the 1934 output amounted to only $12,104,000 compared with $13,600,000 in 1933. During late years there has been a tendency to weed out the smaller and less profitable establishments, thus centering production in the larger and well-equipped tanneries. Employment in the leather industry has also been declining in late years, this being largely due to the increased use of mechanical equipment. Both the imports and exports of leather by the Netherlands were lower in 1934 than in the previous year.

Movies in Netherlands—American motion-picture films strengthened their position in the Netherlands in the first half of this year. It is estimated that during this period American feature films accounted for 52 per cent of those exhibited in the country, which compares with 43 per cent in 1934. Following the United States, the countries which account for the motion-picture films shown in the Netherlands are in the order of their importance Germany, France, Great Britain, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Loans to Policyholders By Penn Mutual Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29—The number of policyholders applying for loans to the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, during the first nine months of 1935 was 18 per cent less than during the corresponding period of 1934, according to William A. Law, president of the company. This would indicate the extent to which business recovery is being reflected in improved conditions for the individual.

During the first nine months of the current year, the decrease in the amount of loans outstanding, due to repayments and lessened borrowing, was 81 per cent greater than the decrease during the like month at the preceding year.

Georgia Crops Estimated 41 Per Cent Above 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 29—Georgia crops, including peanuts, pecans, and corn, are expected to be about 41 per cent greater than 1934, according to a report made by the Georgia Crop Reporting Service.

The peanut crop is expected to yield about 354,250,000 pounds, as compared with the 1934 crop of 297,600,000 pounds. It is estimated that the Georgia peanut crop of 1935 will be the greatest in America.

As compared with the 6,100,000 pounds of last year, it is expected that the pecan crop of this year will be around 7,000,000. The corn crop for 1935 will yield about 42,328,000, the report stated.

Demand for Cloth Slower but Price Level Holds Firm

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 29—Slackening in the demand for goods in primary cotton cloth markets last week cut down the volume of trading to figures barely equal to the week's production, but the price tone of the market remains very firm, and in many different lines of goods pressure for early deliveries last week became so great that quick yardage brought premiums of a quarter to half a cent.

Developments at the close of the week seemed to indicate the long delayed advance in finished goods was about to take place. Denims were advanced half a cent, effective on January-February shipments.

Chambrays were moved up slightly, to a basis of 10¼ cents for 3.90-yard goods, an advance of a quarter of a cent. Light weight pillow cases were advanced two cents a dozen, and wide sheets and pillow cases were experiencing a demand that far outstripped the current rate of production, another advance being looked for at any time.

Cretonne Prices Low

Cretonnes were moving at what was considered inadequate prices, and some expected these to stiffen. Percales were moderately active on a basis of 13½ cents for 80 squares.

The wide goods section of the gray goods market became so tightly sold this week that many of the larger producers were offering March deliveries as the very earliest they could possibly promise. Others withdrew from the market entirely, having booked their production for as far ahead as they cared to go.

Trading in narrow sheetings was said to have run into very considerable volume during the last week, and quick goods became harder to find, with consequent hardening of price quotations at the close of the week. Tobacco cloths proved another example of the upward tendency of values.

Print Cloths Quiet

In print cloths the market has not been particularly active, and sales have totaled considerably under the total week's volume of production. Prices have been firm, however.

Carded broadcloths have moved in moderate volume, and have not changed materially in price.

There has been considerable buying activity in carded sateens, and fourleaf twills have been taken in volume heavy enough to attract attention.

Drills have also sold in encouraging volume.

The fine goods field proved even more active than the coarse goods, in many ways, though the total yardage involved was not unduly large.

The demand continued active for summer dress goods of all descriptions. The yardage of organdies and dotted swiss booked during the week was said to be very considerable. Broadcloth in the combed field was taken in moderate volume. An active movement of fancy shirting was reported. Fancies were very active and sold in considerable volume.

U. S. Potato Crop Expected to Drop 7,000,000 Bushels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The potato crop in the United States for 1935 is now expected to total 365,995,000 bushels as compared with 372,677,000 bushels harvested last year and 363,367,000 bushels for the five-year average, 1928-1932, according to the Department of Agriculture.

During September prospective production was reduced by frost damage and other unfavorable weather conditions in the north central and northeastern states. In northern Michigan and New York where potatoes had not fully matured, early frosts killed the vines in many fields in late September. In the western potato states, growing conditions were generally favorable during the past month.

In New England the potato crop is estimated at 45,640,000 bushels compared with 46,560,000 bushels the outlook a month ago, 67,725,000 bushels harvested last year and 51,241,000 bushels the five-year average 1928-1932. This prospect is nearly 31 per cent short of the record crop harvested last year and 11 per cent below the five-year average.

Potato prospects in the eight major late crop states (Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota) declined 3 per cent during September and are 17 per cent less than the crop harvested last year and approximately equal to the five-year average. The outlook in the western surplus states remains practically unchanged during September and is for a crop 33 per cent greater than the crop harvested last year and 3 per cent above the five-year average. In the 18 late surplus states, as a whole, the outlook is for a crop 7 per cent short of last year and about equal to the five-year average.

In the 12 other late crop states, most of which are located close to centers of consumption, potato production is expected to be 4 per cent less than expected a month ago, 2 per cent greater than the crop harvested last year and nearly 6 per cent above the five-year average.

Budd Company Increases Number Employed 30 P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—The number of employees of the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company is reported 30 per cent above last year. Its pay roll of 5500 men in Philadelphia, of whom 1100 have been engaged in the last three weeks, is the largest since 1933.

Dr. Edwin H. McIlvain, director of personnel, said the rise was due to increased orders, including one for dies for Russia; to the building of lightweight stainless steel trains, and to the early introduction of new automobile models.

Canada's Employment Has Sharp Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, Oct. 29

EMPLOYMENT in Canada increased by 32,040 during the month of September, the largest increase in any month in the 14 years during which employment records have been kept, reports the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Its figures are based on returns from 9914 firms employing 997,017 persons, compared with 964,977 on Sept. 1. Every province except British Columbia reported increased employment, with Ontario and Quebec leading.

Slight Increase In Expenditures For Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 29—A slight increase in expenditures for advertising, both of consumer articles and industrial output, was reported to the Association of National Advertisers by Bernard Lichtenberg of New York, vice president of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, today, following a survey of advertising lineage.

This report showed that advertisers of consumer goods spent an average of 9.13 per cent of their net sales for advertising this year, which represented an increase of .23 per cent over expenditures for the same purposes in 1934, and that industrial advertisers' expenditures averaged 2.1 per cent, or .28 per cent more than last year.

This, Mr. Lichtenberg said, indicated that while advertising appropriations were rising in expectation of recovery, business improvement was keeping pace.

The report showed that textile manufacturers averaged 2.15 per cent of their net sales for advertising, and that some industrials ran as low as four tenths of 1 per cent.

It was announced that a survey of shopping areas throughout the country would be made at a cost of $75,000. Another study of radio as an advertising medium also will be made by a committee representing companies that advertise on a nationwide scale, large advertising agencies and radio broadcasting companies. It will include a count of the number of radio sets in use and a detailed analysis of the hours they are used, a study of programs and station popularity.

A fund of $50,000 has been set aside for this inquiry.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 29 (AP)—The Association of National Advertisers at its annual meeting today elected Ken R. Dyke, general advertising manager of Colgate's Palmolive Peet, Inc., Jersey City, as chairman of its board of directors.

Paul B. West of New York, was chosen president. He has been the association's managing director and secretary-treasurer for the past three years.

Allyn B. McIntire, vice-president of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Boston, retiring president of the Association, was named a director for a three-year term.

Lead Most Active Metal in Week Of Nonferrous Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Lead has been the most active of the nonferrous metals over the last week though prices have remained unchanged at 4.50c a pound, New York, and 4.35c, East St. Louis, there being no apparent trend to the market.

If all the lead is shipped this month which has been ordered the total will be 42,000 tons, a new all-time high. However, it is possible that some contracts will be altered to provide postponement of shipments until later in the year.

One lead producer has been selling out the day's output early each day the last week, making late comers wait until the next day before filling contracts.

All consumers of lead have been buying freely except lead-covered cable manufacturers, who have not bought liberally in five years.

At the start of the week copper seemed to have an easy undertone. Domestic sales were very light, European prices were declining five points each day, and resale metal in considerable quantity was being offered at a quarter cent a pound under the producers' price of 9¼c.

By the middle of the week, however, confidence began to be restored, and copper ended the week with sentiment strong. Domestic sales were exceedingly light all week, the climax coming with Wednesday's sales which were only four tons.

The quietness in zinc was attributed to the abnormally large sales week before last when 18,000 tons were placed on books. Prices held well all week at 4.85c a pound, East St. Louis, except for a small tonnage which went at 4.80c on Wednesday.

Consumption of zinc is the briskest in several years.

Canadian Shoe Sales Steadily Increasing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Canada's shoe industry is enjoying steadily increasing activity, the Commerce Department has been told by its commercial attaché at Ottawa.

Cumulative production was reported by 204 producers, from January through August, as 40,546,387 pairs, 1,500,000 more than for the corresponding period of 1934. Production in August of 2,153,955 pairs was 25 per cent above the July production and 14 per cent higher than that of August, 1934.

At the same time, imports of footwear into Canada showed a slight advance with increasing importation into Canada of women's boots and shoes from the United States, value of receipts advancing from $16,000 in June to $43,000 in August.

Denmark Second Country to File SEC Application

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—In an application filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday, the Government of Denmark asked permanent registration on the New York Stock Exchange of three separate issues of bonds, thus becoming the first European country to comply with the provisions of the Securities Act of 1934 with regard to listing of bonds after March 31, 1936. Argentina was the only other country which has met the conditions necessary to listing.

Such countries as do not obtain approval of registration by the SEC before March 31, 1936, may have to rely after that date on the over-the-counter markets for purchasers of their bonds, a development decidedly against the wishes of the Exchange or the Exchange commission.

The issues for which Denmark seeks registration are $30,000,000 of 20-year 6 per cent external gold loan of 1922 payable on Jan. 1, 1942; $25,200,000 of 30-year 5½ per cent external gold loan of 1925, due on Aug. 1, 1955; and $49,479,000 of 34-year 4½ per cent external gold loans of 1928, due on April 15, 1962.

The Danish Government mailed the registration statement, dated Oct. 10, 1935, direct from the Ministry of Finance in Copenhagen. It gave further evidence of the commission's liberal interpretation of the law with respect to required information on receipts and expenditures of foreign governments according to sources and purposes. Although filed prior to the date of such action by the commission, it reflected the commission's waiver of information having to do with governmental policy and not divulged at home.

The statement showed total revenues by that Government during the last fiscal year total 443,194,000 kroner, as against total expenditures of 242,958,000 kroner (the Danish crown was quoted at 21.97 cents today).

Of the total stated receipts, the Government said 434,762,000 kroner had been derived from national taxation and duties and the remainder from miscellaneous revenue sources.

The following list of expenditures during the last fiscal year, in kroner, was given:

Railways, post and telegraph, harbors, etc.	19,490,000
Balance of interest account	12,735,000
Foreign service	6,046,000
Home affairs	86,916,000
Agriculture	9,933,000
Public health and welfare	139,942,000
Trade, industry and shipping	7,289,000
Law and justice	18,267,000
Education and church	69,706,000
Army and navy	60,638,000
Total	424,958,000

Sales of Hardware 40 P.C. Above 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—In a turn for the better, which started in May, hardware sales gathered enough momentum during the summer months to push sales for the nine months 30 to 40 per cent higher than those of the corresponding period in 1934, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

After booking the best summer volume in four or five years, most of the retailers started the fall season with carry-overs reduced to a minimum and with initial consumer demand displaying preference for the higher-priced merchandise.

What 12 Stocks Do Experts Favor?

DURING the past four weeks the stock recommendations of leading financial authorities have centered about 12 issues. The names of these favored stocks and the prices at which they are recommended are given in the current UNITED OPINION Bulletin.

Experience has shown that stocks recommended by three or more financial experts almost invariably show better than average appreciation.

To introduce to you the UNITED OPINION method of stock forecasting — so successful during the past 16 years — we shall be glad to send you without obligation this list of 12 outstanding stocks — a list available through no other source.

Send for Bulletin C.S.M. 30. FREE!

UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 12
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 12
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 12
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gift Wrapping Humorous, Etching, Religious. De-luxe and Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, INC. 225 Fifth Ave. Dept. 413, New York

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN: Easy spare time for you. Sell friends, neighbors unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery. Liberal commissions. No experience—no investment needed. 15-day consignment plan. We loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work. Build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO. Dept. 1056, Binghamton, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH LESSONS BY CORRESPONDENCE—Letters and articles sent will be corrected and returned. Apply MONSIEUR BOTREL, 10 Blvd. Ambroise Robert, St. Barnabé, Marseilles, France.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
One Norway St Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
LONDON
1 and 2 Adelphi Ter. Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
86 Faubourg St.-Honoré Tel. Anjou 20-67
GENEVA
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.445
MILAN
45 Viale Bianca Maria Tel. 75-672

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

STERLING STOCKING MILL wants representatives to sell guaranteed hosiery to consumer; outstanding values; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; excellent commission; bonuses. 1328 Broadway, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

DON'T MISS

the opportunity to become one of the satisfied tenants in Garrison Hall's new housekeeping apartments, corner 3-room suite, $60-$62.50 mo.; smaller suites at lower prices; select adult tenants; supt. on premises day or evening. 8 Garrison St., 3 blocks from Copley Square, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Frigidaires; near church, subway. RI. 9-3851.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th) nurses governesses, infants' nurses home assistants N Y C Un 4-5242

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WOMAN, refined, extensive business experience, wishes room, preferably hotel, in exchange part time services. Write Box W-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 Seventh Avenue, New York City PE 6-2279

HAIRDRESSERS

CO-OPERATING with your budget, three items for $1: SHAMPOO, FINGER WAVE and MANICURE. EDWINA GRACE BEAUTY SHOP. 238 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C. Su. 7-8933.

HELP WANTED—MEN

STENOGRAPHER, young man, high school graduate; $25; opportunity; other positions open. LOUISE C. HAHN AGENCY, 280 Broadway, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED woman as housekeeper-cook; companion nurse; family of 4 including 2 children. Write Box W-48, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES FURNISHED

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—Beautifully furnished Spanish type house on bay; nine rooms, four bathrooms, garage, service quarters, lovely garden; completely equipped with linen, silver, etc.; $1500 season. Write M. COLLINS, 86 Marine Street, St. Augustine, Fla.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St. Boston

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning $3.00. Marcel Riou, 2053 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171

REAL ESTATE

LINDENHURST, L. I.—Waterfront home, 6-room house, garage with 4 rooms, tennis court, handball court, private boat dock. NOYES, 330 West End Ave., New York City. Tel. ENdicott 2-2028.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
OPPORTUNITY TO RENT completely modernized house, choice location, 5 chambers, 2 tile baths, library, maid's quarters, playroom, oil burner, refrigeration, double heated garage, $125. DORIS CARLEY, West New, 2965.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C. (86th-234-5 Broadway)—Large, beautiful studio, private bath, fireplace; also smaller; running water; privileges; exclusive environment. MIDDLEBROOK.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway—Quiet, running water, next bath; convenient transportation; business person; reasonable. Riverside 9-4945. MITCHELL.

N. Y. C., 141 E. 76th St.—Sunny outside, piano, kitchen privileges, Frigidaire; $6 and $8; Tel. Butterfield 8-6045. HILSON.

N. Y. C., 502 West 113th St. (Columbia)—Light, attractive studios, redecorated, kitchen privileges $5.50 up; homelike; business woman. (Apt. 6-A.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1137 S. 52nd St.—Two beautifully furnished communicating bedrooms, third floor; semi-private bath; breakfast optional

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MECHANIC, 30 years' experience, sales ability wishes position. Write Box M-31, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED desk clerk, housekeeper, matron, manager; college, club, institution, apartment, hotel, bookkeeper; good organizer. Write Box T-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FORMER head stenographer, young, experienced interviewing and selecting applicants, desires position in personnel department of large company or employment agency. Write Box H-29, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER—Gentlewoman, fully experienced staff management and catering, excellent references, seeks post. Telephone Ashland 4-0419, New York City.

MATURE, educated, refined, unencumbered; position as companion, attendant, helper, good reader; fond of children; loving, willing service. Box 118-R, 1201 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant-bookkeeper desires position, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. R. H. McIntyre, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.
3 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2. Temple Bar 1364.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place, London, W. 2.
For 3½ gns. you can enjoy luxurious comfort. Centra. heating, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. Write now for further details.

Bedrooms, Running Water, Beds, Specialty pastry, Brochure on request. Hotel Guilford, situated centrally and taxable costs only. H Hotel Guilford, ideal tourist location in London, situated centrally and taxable costs only.
VERY MODERATE TARIFF
266 South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Near Crystal Palace

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road — Moderate terms; near shops, golf, station, 2 minutes sea; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 628.

BOURNEMOUTH SURREY ROAD **BRUNDON** PHONE 6238
Every modern comfort. Best English food and cooking. Hard Court. Garages. MR. and MRS. FREDERICK BLAMEY will welcome you

Bournemouth Richmond Gdns. **QUORN HALL**
The proprietors would be glad of the opportunity to send you an illustrated brochure, giving all details of this most delightful private hotel. Please write Mr. and Mrs. NORMAN TAYLOR. Phone 1080

BOURNEMOUTH ST. MICHAELS RD. **ROCKMOUNT**
Superior apartments with or without board; hot and cold water, gas fires all bedrooms; central heating; moderate terms; splendid position, central. Phone 1637. MRS. E. DAVIES.

SUNNY BOURNEMOUTH, The Purcells, Ltd., Gervis Road, En Pension—1 minute pier, gardens, shops and entertainments; hot and cold water, electric fires or gas fires in all bedrooms, central heating, garage and car park; close to Christian Science church; 10/6 per day; special winter terms. Telephone No. 1573, Bournemouth.

Bournemouth, Derby Road CRAIGLEITH HOTEL
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every comfort and personal attention. All bedrooms have hot and cold running water and gas fires. Delightful grounds. Bright and cheerfully furnished. Public rooms. Three minutes walk to Christian Science church and sea. Very convenient for the shops and amusements. Write for illustrated brochure. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Morrish. Phone Bournemouth 1098

BOURNEMOUTH Manor Road **SANDYKELD HALL HOTEL**
Only 2 mins. from Christian Science church; charming mansion in own delightful grounds; 9 mins. from sea; hot and cold running water, all rooms; all poultry and produce from own farm; SPECIALLY REDUCED TERMS FROM 2½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL. Under entirely new management

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **Lynton Court**
Next Door Christian Science Church
46 Rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter. From 2½ Guineas. C. S. HOSIER

Bournemouth—Overcliff Drive—Southbourne **SUNSHINE CORNER**
Private hotel facing sea and Southbourne lift; 2nd tram ride from Christian Science church; hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms; excellent cuisine; from 2½ guineas. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Morgan will welcome you

BOURNEMOUTH Derby Road **HARCOURT**
Beautifully appointed and charming house, large garden, sunny position, sea and Christian Science church 3 minutes. Personally supervised by MRS. L. OLDROYD. Phone 441.

BOURNEMOUTH FOR THE WINTER
SOUTHBANK Private and Commercial HOTEL, Sea Rd., Boscombe. Central, cosy conditions, all rooms face South. Terms 7/6 per day. Winter resident 35/- per week. Proprietors: Mrs. Sparrow and son.

BOURNEMOUTH GUEST HOUSE, Courtrees, 4 Crescent Road—Near gardens, tennis, golf and sea. Personal supervision MISSES M. and S. WELSH

BOURNEMOUTH, E. "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking; every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. E'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH, Stafield House, Westcliff Road—Near sea; gas fires; hot and cold water. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Turver.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Lonham, Wimborne, Dorset, Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 3 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364911.

CORNWALL, GREEN BANK HOTEL, FOWEY—Excellent position overlooking harbour and sea. All modern equipment. Boating and Fishing. Tariff, J. B. CROWLEY. Phone 63.

EASTBOURNE **SANDHURST** PRIVATE HOTEL
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central Heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 2239

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
En Pension fr. 3½ gns, p. w. Daily: 12/6 Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage, Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616. Tariff from Resident Proprietor Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON MARBLE ARCH
A BARE MINUTE **NEW MANSION HOTELS**
38, 39, 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W
Close to Christian Science church.
Facing beautiful Kensington Gardens. Hot and cold running water in every bedroom night and day. Central heating, gas fires. Exceptional value.
ONLY BEST ENGLISH POULTRY AND MEAT SERVED
Bedroom, breakfast, bath, boots, attendance, 6s. 6d. PER DAY. Inclusive terms (4 meals daily). FROM £2 12s 6d WEEKLY
DOUBLE ROOMS for 2 persons from 4½ gns.
SPECIAL TERMS FAMILIES
Phone Paddington 1008
Tariff booklet on application to Hotel

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE 60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Spotless cleanliness; excellent food; running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/- Reduction for doubles

LONDON
Cumberland House Hotel
61/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0879
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast 6/6 per day. 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors.

Miscellaneous

APARTMENTS TO LET

LOWESTOFT — Apartments or board-residence, facing sea; S. E. aspect; terms moderate. E. M. Foster, 18, Wellington Esplanade.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461

HOUSES TO LET

HONITON, S. DEVON—Small modern furnished house, six months or longer; main London Road, 8 miles Sidmouth; moderate rent. "R," "Holkett," Exeter Road, Honiton.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

P. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(P. J. Cleveland, P.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.S.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents,
Trade Marks and Designs

POST VACANT

CUMBERLAND-CARLISLE — Wanted, nurse with experience to care for young baby; Christian Scientist preferred. Mrs. Williamson, Eden Holme, St. Aidans Road.

NEAR LONDON—Required in January, assistant housekeeper for girls' boarding school. Box M-2402, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

POST WANTED

REFINED lady desires post as Hotel Housekeeper, some experience. Hooley, Edstone Hall Hotel, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

ROOMS TO LET

GLASGOW—Bedroom and sitting-room, or bed sitting-room. Mrs. Stevenson, 43 Caird Drive, Partickhill.

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Recent Private Hotel superior board residence; electric light central heating garden, garage. 44-50 Osborne Road Tel 908 Jesmond

SELSEY, SUSSEX. TUDOR HOUSE—Comfortable guest house; minute from sea; near all sports; good cooking and service. MRS. ASHDOWNE Phone Selsey 162

SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL—Promenade A. A. Fully equipped Central Heat. Lift. Solarium. Orchestra. Garage. Golf. Tel. 4141. Grams. Marine.

SOUTHPORT—Dunrowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade Central; hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires 3 to 3½ gns Tel. 2137

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA, Cliff House, Warrior Square—Most sheltered position; really low terms; farm produce; all home comforts; winter bridge club. Telephone, telegrams, Hastings 840

SURREY HILLS
Visitors to beautiful Surrey, England, will find
THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London; train or coach. Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fertwee

TORQUAY BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Faultless cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Luxurious, restful beds. Ballroom, billiards. Garage, 14 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal supervision.
Terms from 3½ gns.

TORQUAY
MEADHURST PRIVATE HOTEL
Charming house in sunny garden, excellent and liberal menu; every comfort; garden produce; garage; terms from 2½ gns.; under personal supervision MR. and MRS. P. MARTIN.

TORQUAY
YARDLEY MANOR PRIVATE HOTEL
Situated in QUIET PRIVATE ROAD
Central Winter Residence 2½ gns.

TORQUAY—May we welcome you to CROPTON HOUSE HOTEL
Facing south; 3 min sea; central heating; hot and cold water; personal supervision; from 3 gns.

TORQUAY—ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Ideal situation; 5 minutes sea front, and shops; central heating throughout, hot and cold water in all bedrooms; from 2½ gns., no extras. Proprietors, MR. AND MRS. S. HALE.

TORQUAY. MARLBOROUGH PRIVATE HOTEL—Sunny position, 3 minutes sea and shops; hot and cold water; perfect cooking; individual attention; inclusive terms 2½ gns.

TORQUAY, ARGYLL HALL PRIVATE HOTEL
Immediately overlooking sea front, sunny aspect, hot and cold water in bedrooms, garage 20 cars, from 2½ gns. Tel. 2268.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE — Kinross Guest House, Kewstoke Rd., offers modern comforts, cheery company; holidays or permanency. Moderate. Phone 1813

WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel facing sea; passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food; invalids' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 328

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—MARWICK HOTEL (private); Inverleith Terrace, overlooking Botanic Gardens; one min church and cars; hot and cold water, quiet convenient, moderate. Tel. 248411

GLASGOW. Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water all bedrooms, every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel Douglas 33. Telegrams Fitzotel.

NORTH BERWICK Bon-Accord — Private Hotel Marmion Rd.; convenient station golf and tennis. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY Phone 77

England

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON
In Our
DOMESTIC APPLIANCE DEPARTMENT
See the
H.M.V. Refrigerator
Says its cost in elimination of all food wastage and your ability to buy in large quantities, and store safely.
A necessity all the year round, and a delightful luxury during the warm weather. Hundreds of dainties can be prepared by Cold Cookery.
MODELS from 25 GUINEAS
at £1 down, and 4/8d. weekly.
J. L. Haworth & Co.
Steinway House, Whalley Road Tel. 2282

Bailey's DRAPERIES LTD.
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

Potter & Moore's MITCHAM LAVENDER POWDER CREAM
C. A. LANGHAM
HAIRDRESSER
31 BANK STREET TEL. 2557

GREAT STOCKTAKING SALE
Special Bargains in Carpets, Three-piece Suites, Bedroom Suites, Beds, Bedding, etc.
Useful Wedding Presents
CROMPTON'S
10 PEEL STREET TEL. 2488

BLACKPOOL
Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET PHONE 3714
BLACKPOOL

BOLTON
WHITEHEADS FURS
Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE BOLTON

LIVERPOOL
HENSHAW BROS.
58 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
PLUMBERS DECORATORS

COOPERS CAFE
Serve
Shilling Luncheons and Teas
in Great Variety
COOPERS STORES
CHURCH STREET

LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL *(Continued)*

Clay & ABRAHAM LTD.
67 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
22 Tithebarn Street
Toilet Accessories—Photographic

Potter & Moore's MITCHAM LAVENDER POWDER CREAM
POWDER CREAM MIRROR ALL IN ONE 1/-

MILLINERY GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
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Air Lines in New Guinea Play Big Part in Social Activities

Aviation in New Guinea, beyond its use as a freight line from the coast to the gold fields, has become an essential part of the social fabric of the island as well, R. A. Mant, pilot of the New Guinea air services, revealed on a recent trip to Sydney, N. S. W.

Mr. Mant said that as many as 30 men and their wives have traveled in one large plane to go to a week end house party.

"Perhaps my point is best illustrated when I tell you that often a group of men talking at Wau, inland, will suddenly decide to fly down to Salamaua on the coast for a swim," he added. "As easily as walking across the street in Sydney."

Strange Cargoes

"Besides the lorries, horses, machinery, and cattle carried by some of the big airplanes, pilots of the various services have traveled with strange cargoes," said Mr. Mant. "Recently a policeman and his wife, three children, native servants, luggage and furniture were transported to the goldfields by two airplanes. Airplanes also carry dynamite and matches packed in zinc boxes. Such cargoes are not pleasant for pilots, but they are considered safe.

Since 1926, when airplanes first began to be used in New Guinea to open up the newly-discovered goldfields, there have been four fatalities from airplane accidents, although flying is conducted under the most hazardous conditions. More than 30 airplanes are now operated for six services, Mr. Mant said. He has flown more than 200,000 miles in all parts of New Guinea.

"We are all the more proud of this record because flying conditions in New Guinea are bad—probably the worst in the world," said Mr. Mant. "Take some of the airdromes, for instance. At Surprise Creek the airdrome is 200 yards long, with a grade of one in 14. At the top of the airdrome, there is a platform which can accommodate two light planes. When a pilot lands he taxis up to this platform. The clearing is surrounded by fierce-looking scrub and hills.

At the Wau airdrome, there is a large board painted green on one side and white on the other. A native is on duty beside it all the time, and when a plane is about to land, he turns the white side outward to warn other pilots on the airdrome not to take off. The entrance to the airdrome is so narrow that incoming and outgoing planes might collide."

No "Blind Flying"

"You cannot fly 'blind' in New Guinea," Mr. Mant added. "You must either get underneath the clouds or above them, because the mountains are so high. I generally fly from Salamaua to Port Moresby and back for mail at 16,000 or more feet. The pilots must have implicit faith in their airplanes, for most forced landings would be fatal. The distance between Salamaua on the coast and Wau on the gold fields is about 40 miles. In the old days, a party carrying freight would take seven or eight days to walk the distance, owing to the rugged nature of the country. Airplanes now cover the distance in 25 minutes. The record is 11 minutes. I have made as many as 11 trips a day between Salamaua and Wau. Recently a record was established when four airplanes carried 108,000 pounds of freight between the two places in one week."

British Flying Boats

Two large flying boats have been ordered by the British Air Ministry for an investigation into operating conditions on transatlantic air services, it has been announced in the report of the Air Ministry on Civil Aviation.

One of these machines is expected to be used for a regular weekly service between Bermuda and New York beginning in 1936. This boat, it is intended, would be operated in conjunction with Pan American Airways who would also operate a weekly service in each direction on this line.

Ship-Plane Travel

The arrangement reached in 1934 whereby some 5000 agents in the United States act as booking agents for the British Cunard-White Star Company to combine ocean and air travel has been very successful, it is reported. The saving of time achieved by co-ordination of boat and air services, is shown by the fact that a passenger arriving at Cherbourg in the morning can reach Budapest 1000 miles away the same evening, flying by Paris, Munich and Vienna.

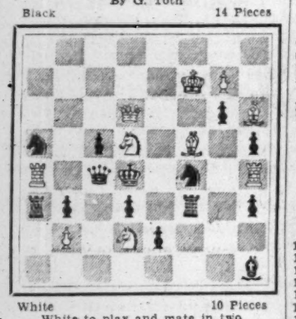
(A Tuesday Aviation Feature)

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1769
By G. Toth

Black 14 Pieces

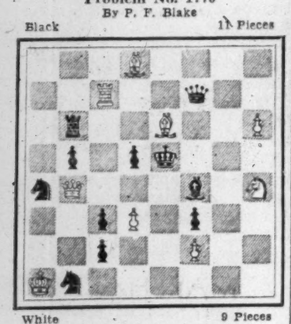


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Prize, Szoghy theme tourney, Munkassakk, 1935)

Problem No. 1770
By P. F. Blake

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, seventeenth tourney, British Chess Federation)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1767. R-B

No. 1768. 1. Q-R8 P queens
2 Q-QR
1. —— BxB
2. QxQ

End-Game No. 275. White wins: 1 P-Q5, QxP; 2 Q-B6ch, K-Kt; 3 QxBPch, etc. 1 . . . KtxP; 2 R-Kt3ch, etc. 1 . . . K-R3; 2 Q-B6ch, etc.

End-Game

Janowski did not mind making presents of pieces to his opponent if he could get an attack. This game, played at the Manhattan Chess Club, July, 1917, shows a combinative genius equaled only by a few of the grand masters.

End-Game No. 276

Black 13 Pieces

White 14 Pieces

White to play and win

Here is the first batch of games from the world championship match, now being played in various Dutch cities. The first game shows Titleholder Alekhine converting an opening-stage positional advantage to a winning K-side attack.

First Game—Queen's Gambit

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 Kt-Kt5	RxRch
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	17 RxR	Q-R4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	18 Kt-Q4	B-B
4 Kt-B3	PxP	19 P-QKt4!	Q-B2(b)
5 P-QR4	B-B4	20 P-Kt5	P-QB4
6 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	21 Kt-B5	P-KB3
7 KtxP(B4)	Q-B2	22 Kt-K3	B-K3(c)
8 P-KKt3	P-K4	23 B-Q5	BxB(d)
9 PxP	KtxP	24 RxB	Q-R4
10 B-B4	KKt-Q2	25 Kt-B5	Q-K8ch
11 B-Kt2	B-K3	26 K-Kt2	B-Q
12 KtxKt	KtxKt	27 BxKt	PxB
13 Castles	B-K2	28 R-Q7	B-B3
14 Q-B2	R-Q(a)	29 Kt-R6ch	K-R
15 KR-Q	Castles	30 QxBP	Resigns

(a) Perhaps Black should unpin the Kt with Q-R4 now.

(b) If 19 . . . BxP; 20 Kt-Kt3, Q-B2; 21 Q-K4, and White wins a piece. Now White has a definite advantage.

(c) If 22 . . . B-Q3; 23 Kt-B4, R-Q; 24 BxKt, BxB; 25 RxRch, QxR; 26 KtxB, PxKt; 27 Q-B4ch! Or 22 . . . R-Q; 23 Kt-Q5, Q-Q3; 24 Q-K4!

(d) If 23 . . . Q-B; 24 BxKt, PxB; 25 Q-K4, winning a P.

After winning the first game rather easily, Alekhine soon found himself in difficulties in the second, where he had to give up a pawn in the early mid-game. This proved too much of a handicap, and Challenger Euwe was able to win in 45 moves.

Second Game—Queen's Pawn Game

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	24 P-Kt4	QR-R
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	25 R-QR2	Kt-K
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	26 R-QKt2	Kt-B3
4 Q-Kt3	PxP	27 B-K2	P-B3
5 QxBP	B-K3	28 PxBP	PxQBP
6 Q-Kt5ch	Kt-B3	29 Castles	QR-Q
7 Kt-B3	R-QKt(a)	30 K-Kt2	R-Q5
8 Kt-K5	B-Q2	31 R-Kt5	BPxP
9 KtxB	QxKt	32 RPxP	R-Kt
10 P-Q5	Kt-Q5	33 PxP	BPxP
11 Q-Q3	P-K4	34 P-Kt6	Q-QKt2
12 P-K3	Kt-B4	35 K-R3	R-Q3
13 P-K4	Kt-Q3	36 Kt-Q5	K-Kt2
14 P-B4	Q-K2	37 R-QB2(d)	KtxKt
15 B-K3	Kt-Kt5(b)	38 PxKt	RxKtP
16 BxP	R-R	39 R-B6	RxR
17 P-KR3	RxB	40 PxR	Q-K3
18 PxKt	B-Kt2(c)	41 B-B4	K-R3
19 Q-K8	R-R4	42 Q-R	R-Kt7
20 P-B5	B-B3	43 R-B7	Q-K
21 P-R4	B-R5ch	44 P-B7	R-QB7
22 P-Kt3	B-Kt4	45 Q-Kt7	Resigns(e)
23 Q-B3	Castles		

(a) This looks safe enough, but Black is in trouble that soon costs a P.

(b) White threatens 16 PxP, QxP; 17 B-Q4, Q-K3; 18 castles, with a marked superiority.

(c) Naturally not 18 . . . PxP; 19 Q-Q4.

(d) 38 R-QR appears to win more quickly.

(e) Aside from the immediate 46 P-B8(Q), White also threatens 46 RxPch and 47 P-B8(Q) discovered check.

The third game was a mongrel French Defense. Euwe allowed his KRP to become isolated. This slight weakness Alekhine was able to exploit effectively.

Third Game—French Defense

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	22 Castles	B-Q2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 B-R3ch	K-Kt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	24 P-R5	R-B6(d)
4 P-QR3	BxKtch	25 Q-Kt	Kt-R5
5 PxB	PxP(a)	26 BxKt	PxB
6 Q-Kt4	Kt-KB3	27 QxKtP	Q-QB3
7 QxKtP	R-Kt	28 P-R6	Kt-Kt3
8 Q-R6	P-B4	29 B-B5	P-B5
9 Kt-K2	QKt-Q2	30 Kt-B5	K-R
10 Kt-Kt3	R-K1(b)	31 Kt-K7	Q-K3
11 Q-K3	KtxQP4	32 BxKt	B-B3
12 QxP	KtxP	33 KtxB	R-KKt
13 Q-Q3	Kt-Q4	34 Kt-K5	R-Kt2
14 B-K2	Q-B3	35 Q-Kt8ch	R-B
15 P-QB3	PxP	36 Kt-Kt6ch	RxKt
16 PxP	QKt-Kt3	37 QxBP	QxB
17 B-R5	R-Kt2	38 Q-K5ch	R-Kt2
18 B-B3	Q-Kt3(c)	39 QxP	R-Q
19 B-K4	P-B4	40 Q-K5	QxQP
20 B-B3	K-B	41 QxQ	Resigns
21 P-QR4	R-QB2		

(a) This works out badly. 5 . . . P-QB4 is an alternative, but probably Black wished to exchange the KP before it got to K5.

(b) 10 . . . P-Kt3, to protect the KP with B-Kt2, looks better. Black unwisely allows the center to be opened up for White's pieces.

(c) To meet 19 Kt-R5, Black is compelled to compromise his P position still further.

(d) After this Black nears the end. 24 . . . Kt-B is somewhat better.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule
Shortwave
Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79 meg. (Note change of frequency.)

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station
Connecticut

Waterbury—Week days, no regular time assigned WATR, 1190kc.

Change of Schedule
Short Wave
Massachusetts

Boston—Monday to Friday, inclusive, 6 p. m., beginning Nov. 4, W1XAL, 11.79meg. (Note change of frequency.)

LET us watch well our beginnings; the results will manage themselves.
—CLARK

Daily Features

TO PERSEVERE in one's duty and be silent, is the best answer to calumny.
—WASHINGTON

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OUT BY TRAIN BACK BY PLANE

No. 8

Busy Chicago

AS THE train approaches Chicago, Indiana's rectangular farms gradually give way to the tall grass and sand dunes bordering Lake Michigan, with an occasional glimpse of the blue water. Then come the mighty industrial plants, on the fringe of Chicago; and soon the Twentieth Century is piercing its way into the very heart of America's miracle city.

I always get a thrill when I go to Chicago—not merely because it was there that my parents first saw me, but because everything is so everlastingly on the go. Chicago is near enough to the East to be solid without being conservative; and it is near enough to the West to be enterprising without plunging. It is the heads-up, enthusiastic merging of all the best in America. There, one fairly breathes the atmosphere of achievement. Even the man who selected me to buy a meal for him had no look of defeat; he was headed somewhere, and just needed refueling.

So eager was the Century to get into this great city, that it streaked into the La Salle station some minutes ahead of schedule; but the man who was to meet me had also come early—apparently, one is expected to be ahead of schedule in Chicago.

The day went pleasantly, what with friends giving me an air-flow ride in one of those luxurious cars that look the same from either end. We thoroughly did the North Shore. And although my blood ties are all with the south side, I wish to enter a vote of admiration for that section which reaches up through Lincoln Park and on to Evanston and Wilmette.

I believe I shall not be letting our staff in for more business than they can handle when I invite visitors to do as I did—drop in the Monitor office at 333 North Michigan Avenue. "Drop up," of course, is better, for the offices occupy the 29th floor. But while you are inquiring about Monitor-advertised hotels, etc., be sure to take in the matchless panorama from the windows on the lake side. Small wonder that our Chicago dispatches have such a breeziness.

Lots of grand things have been achieved in Chicago since its beginnings in 1804. And even grander things will be achieved; for busy, beautiful Chicago, already pounding insistently on the door of 4,000,000, is America's great synonym for "progress."—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued)

Parliamentary Practice
—QUESTION BOX—

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: May a member of a deliberative body make remarks preceding a motion he intends to make, at the end of the remarks make the motion, and then be subject to being ruled out of order for making the remarks before making the motion?

Answer: Strictly speaking, there should be no discussion until there is something before the body to discuss—that is, a motion. If a member makes remarks while there is no motion pending, the chair may rule the remarks out of order, or any member may raise a point of order. If neither of these is done the rules are virtually suspended by unanimous consent. Therefore, if the member speaking finally makes a motion, such a motion is in order, provided it is legal in all respects.

A motion, otherwise legitimate, cannot be ruled out of order simply on the grounds that remarks preceded it. The remarks could be ruled out of order at the time they are being made; the motion is not therefore out of order.

In Lighter Vein

Driving the Green

(With Apologies to Tennyson)

Head down and follow through,
And one sweet shot for me;
And may there be no topping of the ball
When I drive off the tee.

But such a low, true-aimed and lusty smack
(Oft visioned in my dream)
As cleaves the fairway till it comes to rest
Upon the green.

Firm grip, no upward look—
Now let me do my stuff:
And may there be no nasty slice or hook
To land me in the rough.

But fully shall my heart be satisfied
If, ere life's sands are run,
My ravished ears once catch my caddie's cry,
"A hole in one."

—*O. Watta Dubb, in Wall Street Journal.*

Ahem!

Two Irishmen roomed in an eight-story apartment, on the top floor, and could not sleep on Sunday morning as the sun would shine in the windows and wake them up. They bought some black paint and painted the windows, and lay down to sleep. When they woke up, they realized they could be late for work, as it was 7:15. They rushed to their jobs, and the foreman looked at them in bewilderment. Pat says:

"Faith, and what's the matter, boss? We're only 20 minutes late."

Says the foreman: "Twenty minutes? Where were you Monday and Tuesday?"—*Wall Street Journal.*

Humorist

"You see, officer, my husband considers that he is very much like his lordship."

Guess Again Answers (26)

1. No; Boston lies farther west than Santiago.
2. Yes; see Judges 12:5-6.
3. Yes; the Governor of New York receives $25,000.
4. Yes.
5. No; into the North Sea.

The Pond Is a Sky, and Lilies Are Stars

The Monitor Camera Club Is Indebted to Mildred Boyden of Portland, Maine, for This Attractive Snapshot. Pictures for the Camera Club Should Be Glossy Prints, and Should Have Full Details, Including Name and Address of Sender, on the Back of Each.

The Children's Corner

Rosabel Robinson Plays the Piano

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE children were in bed. They had been sent there by their parents at the usual hour. And the odd thing about that, although it is the way it often happens in families, is that they hadn't gone to bed without being sent.

One would think that when children had been sent to bed at the same hour every night, they would sooner or later get the habit of going to bed at that hour, and when that hour came, instead of being sent to bed by their parents, they would stop whatever else they were doing, and put away their playthings, and say, "Parents, we are now going to bed," and march upstairs by themselves. But it doesn't always work that way. And now the children had been in bed so long that everybody else was in bed too, their parents and their Uncle Robert, who was making a visit, and the cook whose name was Evangeline, and the maid whose name was Josephine. And all were sound asleep.

In the playroom Annabel Smith, Rosabel Robinson and Suzette Jones had been put to bed in their house, which was not like the houses people live in, because it was all open in front and had only one room and one bed in it. Suzette Jones, who was made of worsted and wore clothes that didn't come off, had been put to bed in the bed; and Rosabel Robinson, who was very stylish, and Annabel Smith, the rubber doll with a whistle in her back, had been put to bed on the floor.

But one of the satisfactory things about being a doll is that you are comfortable wherever you are. Upside down or right side up doesn't make any difference at all, and if the children put Suzette Jones to bed in the bed one night, they were just as likely to put Annabel Smith or Rosabel Robinson in the bed another night. It all depended on which one they happened to put to bed first. And if they forgot to put any of them to bed, that didn't make any difference to Annabel Smith, Rosabel Robinson and Suzette Jones. The important thing was that the children went to bed themselves, because that gave Suzette Jones, Annabel Smith and Rosabel Robinson a chance to have some life of their own.

So about 12 o'clock Rosabel Robinson sat up. Sitting up pinched her in the middle and she said "Marmar," which didn't really mean anything because that was the way she was made. And it woke up Suzette Jones and Annabel Smith.

"I know what I'm going to do," sang Rosabel Robinson. "I know what I'm going to do. I know what I'm going to do."

"What are you going to do, Rosabel?" asked Annabel and Suzette.

"Play on the piano," sang Rosabel. "Play on the piano. Play on the piano."

"I know what she means," said

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Danced Until Morning

Annabel to Suzette. "She means the piano that Uncle Robert brought when he came to make the visit."

"They had pianos like that in the toy store before I came here," said Rosabel. "All the dolls used to play on them when the store was shut up. But I played better than anybody else. Now you'll see."

And Rosabel led the way to the toy piano that Uncle Robert had brought.

"Play a waltz, Rosabel," said Annabel Smith. "So that Suzette and I may dance."

"What I'm going to play, Suzette and Annabel," said Rosabel, "is called the 'Blue Danube Waltz.' Are you ready?"

And from then till almost daylight Rosabel Robinson played the "Blue Danube Waltz" and Suzette Jones and Annabel Smith waltzed.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Apartment Meals

THERE are three business couples living in the apartment house where I live. I prepare the evening meal for them, using my own ideas for a menu, being careful to observe their various likes and dislikes. I have an electric refrigerator that permits bargain shopping for me, with the convenience and economy of attractive, nourishing salads and desserts. I charge them 50 cents apiece. That way, I have my own meal and a profit for my services; and they have a well-cooked, full meal, without effort or great expense. Mrs. J. D.

Guess Again

26

Check (√) Yes or No

1. If you were to fly due south from Boston, would you pass to the east of Santiago, Chile? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Is it true that the Bible records the slaying of thousands of persons for failing to pronounce a word correctly? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Does the salary of any Governor in the United States exceed $20,000? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Are all of the following words spelled correctly: saxophone, diphthong, rhinoceros, hippopotamus? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Does the Thames River empty into the English Channel? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

Daily Anecdote

Down on the Be-ack

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Thackeray met Angus B. Reach at a dinner party, he insisted upon pronouncing Mr. Reach's name as it was spelled instead of Re-ack, this being as near as the English could get to the guttural sound.

After some hesitation, Mr. Reach summoned his courage to call Thackeray's attention to the correct pronunciation of his name.

Thackeray made no comment at the time, but later he offered Mr. Reach a peach. "Mr. Re-ack," he said, "may I offer you a pe-ack?"

Brevities

Humorist: "My husband and I exchange about six words at breakfast every morning," remarked a woman in court. Lots of men, of course, are dead against such chattiness at the breakfast table.

Detroit Free Press: A summer resort is a place where there's nothing to do in winter but send bills to the summer visitors.

Life: The Piano Tuners Association of America estimates that $100,000 in lost pennies lies forgotten in the 10,000,000 pianos now in American homes.

Milwaukee Journal: The hatless fad has carried the last stronghold. A current film shows a house detective without the iron headpiece.

Punch: Other nations fear that talkies will make all the world speak English. Not the talkies we've heard.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Preview

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

AN EFFECTIVE plan for helping boys who have been placed on probation by the court has been used by Judge Leonidas Guthrie, circuit judge of Delaware County, Indiana, during his many years of service on the bench.

When the offender is placed on probation, the Judge plans a trip with the boy to the state reformatory, situated at Pendleton—some 30 miles away. The boy is shown just how the inmates of the institution live; and he is given an opportunity to weigh carefully the effect on his future of continued disobedience to the law.

Of all the boys whom this sympathetic judge has taken for this trip of inspection, only 10 have been obliged to return to the penal institution.

For the SCRAPBOOK

He who is not contented with what he has would not be contented with what he would like to have.—*Socrates.*

We are apt to think that best in general for which we find ourselves best fitted in particular.—*Pope.*

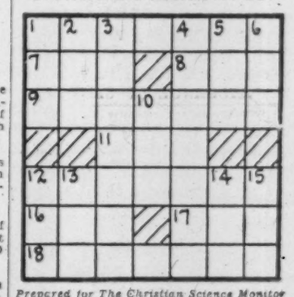
He who lives in a hurry is out of step with the purpose of God.—*Anonymous.*

He that would eat the kernel should crack the nut.—*Anonymous.*

A good conscience is a continual Christmas.—*Franklin.*

Cast all you care on God, that anchor holds.—*Tennyson.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 157



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Sea-cow
7—Turkish commander
8—Epoch
9—Tumultuous flow
11—Rodent
12—Pollen-bearing organs
16—A cereal grass
17—Portuguese coin
18—A burning light

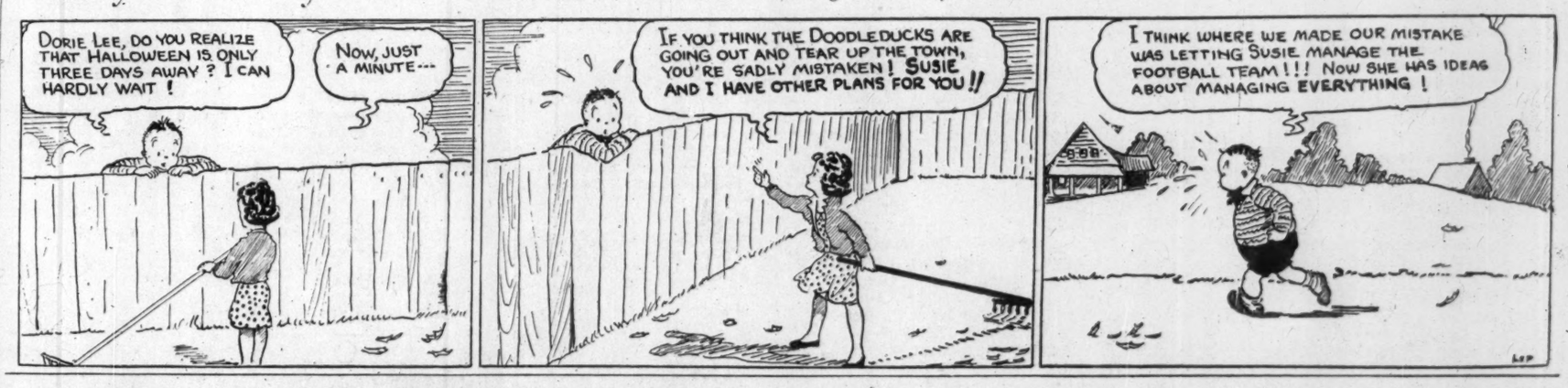
Down

1—Be tangled
2—Gone by
3—Tell
4—Sways back and forth
5—Bird
6—Devour
10—Butt violently
12—Old English franchise
13—Dark oily liquid
14—Born
15—Be seated

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Doodleducks Have Their Evening Planned for Them*

By LE PELLEY


DORIE LEE, DO YOU REALIZE THAT HALLOWEEN IS ONLY THREE DAYS AWAY ? I CAN HARDLY WAIT !
NOW, JUST A MINUTE---
IF YOU THINK THE DOODLEDUCKS ARE GOING OUT AND TEAR UP THE TOWN, YOU'RE SADLY MISTAKEN ! SUSIE AND I HAVE OTHER PLANS FOR YOU !!
I THINK WHERE WE MADE OUR MISTAKE WAS LETTING SUSIE MANAGE THE FOOTBALL TEAM !!! NOW SHE HAS IDEAS ABOUT MANAGING EVERYTHING !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*How to Avoid a Bath—Maybe*

By CARMACK

Today I heard the Boss's mother say it was about time I was having another bath-
Well, sir-I was just about to scoot upstairs and hide under the bed when I thought of an idea—
And I rushed off and got my brush—
And took it to the Boss and wiggled my tail and said-"How about giving me a good slicking up?"
And he did—
After which he said- "Seems to me that's all the bath you need-"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Making It Safer to Own Homes

UNDERNEATH the deluge of war news, apart from the hubbub about the New Deal, behind a veil of lack of interest which even publicity efforts only slightly penetrate, the Federal Housing Administration is bringing about a development which will have profound effects on American life for many years—profound because it affects the home and tends to bring home ownership within closer practical reach of thousands of families.

This is indicated in the fact that since last spring the FHA has handled and approved $197,000,000 of home loan mortgages for more than 50,000 families building or buying places to live, and this is only a start. Perhaps popular impression has connected the FHA mainly with the modernization program which was the opening phase of its activity and which has indeed resulted in millions of dollars of improvements to American homes. But its longer-range, even permanent, function is to help put home financing in the United States on a sounder basis.

In this respect the FHA and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board are somewhat parallel organizations. The Home Loan Bank system has undertaken to knit together the building and loan associations, co-operative banks, savings banks, insurance companies and similar home financing institutions and in so doing to somewhat standardize and improve their business practices. The Federal Housing Administration is tying together another and rather different though overlapping group of mortgage investment handlers, including commercial banks, trust companies and savings banks.

Each group had something to learn from the experience of the other. A few building and loan associations which had ventured to assure their depositors of instant withdrawal at any time learned that twelve-year and longer-term investments did not have the liquidity to support a demand deposit business. On the other hand, banks and insurance companies which had financed house buying on a system of three-year notes with no regular plan of paying off but with a very uncertain curtailment or renewal at the end of the period found there was much more to be said for the longer-term mortgage and monthly-reduction payments.

On both sides it was slowly recognized that the amount of money advanced by either method—50 or 60 per cent of the purchase price—was not enough for most buyers and that the borrowing of an additional 20 or 30 per cent on second mortgages was adding terrific cost, complication and risk to the business of owning one's home.

Now under the FHA plan the borrower obtains as much as 80 per cent in one loan on an insured mortgage and he may have as much as 20 years to pay in regular monthly installments. He must have a reasonable equity to start with and then he knows just what he will have to meet—no three-year note or second mortgage which may be renewed if he can pay it but called if he can't.

So, here is one development that has risen out of the lessons of America's financial crash which is a genuine and fundamental reshaping of one of the nation's ways of doing business. And because its effect is to take some of the risk out of the undertaking of home ownership and give that undertaking a greater likelihood of success, the results of the change will be enduringly and far-reachingly beneficial.

"In Quietness and Confidence"

IN THE face of grave world difficulties, it is heartening to note that the Bible is still the world's best seller. Beneath the surface evidence of tumult and hatred there is deep veneration for the book that teaches brotherhood, selflessness and reliance on God in human emergencies.

Clergymen are observing that never before has the Bible been so popular, particularly among young people. Thousands of university students have enrolled this year in Bible classes. Hundreds of student letters received daily by Bible societies seek information on Bible commemorative observances being held this fall.

Another strong indication of unprecedented reverence for the Scriptures revealed itself in the worldwide response to the Bible series written for The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Albert F. Gilmore. And one does not have to look far for other evidences of Bible support. In London, thousands recently attended daily sessions commemorating Bible Week. Boston, Mass., saw 15,000 persons jammed into the Garden to declare their faith in the integrity of the Scriptures. Even in Prussia, near the center of a turbulent continent, Bible sales are reported to have doubled within four years.

These illustrations are chiefly significant as ripples of a powerful undercurrent of support for spiritualized thinking. They could be made the theme for Thanksgiving Day services or for anniversary observances on Armistice Day. The indications of human craving for the Truth are no less significant because subordinated in newspaper headlines to more sensational items. The truth is that the power of right thinking lies in the quietness through which it operates. History teaches that the arrogance of dictatorships, the pomp of militarism fall by their own weight. But love for the Scriptures endures through the ages.

Japan's "Grotesque Era"

AMID the many discussions of the political, economic and international problems of the Far East there is a tendency to lose sight of the fact that Japan today is experiencing a profound cultural crisis, a period of transition in which many old values, habits and tastes are giving way to new ones.

The Japanese themselves have invented a curiously expressive term for the present period in their country's development. They call it *guro jidai*, the Grotesque Era. While *jidai* is a good Japanese word, *guro* is a strange adaptation of the Occidental word grotesque.

One sees the impact of new ideas and new tastes, sometimes imperfectly assimilated, on every hand in present-day Japan. The piano is more often heard than traditional Japanese instruments, the *koto* and the *samisen*, in some Tokyo residential quarters. The fine classical models of such famous painters as Hiroshige and Harunobu are being put aside by younger Japanese artists, whose ambition is to emulate the achievements of Western oil painting and sculpture. Not a few younger Japanese are in rebellion against the conventional posture of sitting on the matting floor with legs gracefully folded. Consequently Japanese houses, which were formerly almost without furniture, are now often being filled up with chairs and divans. Western dress and Western food are making rapid inroads.

Amid these changes it is not surprising that contrasts and contradictions should make themselves felt. Just because the country is changing so fast under foreign cultural influence many Japanese wish to establish points of stability by reaffirming, sometimes in rather extravagant form, declarations of loyalty to traditional Japanese political conceptions.

An excellent example of this tendency is the creed of Nipponism which is propounded by Prof. Chikao Fujisawa, who has announced his conviction that one of the most important events in Japanese history was "the edict given by the Sun Goddess, the common ancestor of all the Japanese people, to her august grandchild."

It seems that the farther Japan goes in adopting Occidental discoveries, the more it shrinks from some of the implications of Occidental social thought. Perhaps the hounding of Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, advocate of a moderate theory of constitutional law, in the name of strictly orthodox conceptions of imperial absolutism is a kind of compensation for the increasing popularity of Beethoven and movies, airplanes and automobiles.

In time, no doubt, modern Japan will create a solid amalgam of inherited and acquired cultural influences, just as medieval Japan assimilated many Chinese ideas and institutions without becoming a cultural dependency of China. But the present time is the *guro jidai*, the era of contrasts and uncertainties, of unfinished quests.

Imperialism—Two Kinds

OUT of the Italo-Ethiopian clash a deeper and more ominous conflict—British imperialism versus Italian imperialism—has been foreshadowed and even seen hurrying the world on to another 1914. British action at Geneva in favor of applying the Covenant has been stigmatized with the charge of selfish interest—the old imperialism.

Yet when British imperialism of today is examined, it does not fit in the same equation on equal terms with Mussolini's type of resurgent national policy that brushes aside the postwar peace structure to seek a prewar solution of pressing national problems.

Without bias toward Britain or against Italy, it appears from an impartial and historical viewpoint that Britain's present imperial ties have aims and tendencies entirely different from Rome's quest for wider empire.

Britain in the past "built an empire," in Signor Mussolini's words, by means no better and often worse than those now used by Italy against Ethiopia. Britain today seeks to preserve the empire by means in harmony with the postwar peace structure. The British Empire is in process of peaceful devolution. India's constitution is the latest evidence of Britain's steady grant of democratic government to formerly subject peoples. Egypt, Iraq, the Union of South Africa, Canada and a host of smaller possessions have benefited by Britain's increasingly liberal imperial policy.

This fact helps explain the important news brought from Geneva by C. J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament and chief delegate of Norway to the League of Nations, that smaller nations—and significantly British dominions—have urged Britain on in defense of the Covenant.

Small nations see in Ethiopia today the application of a type of imperialism dangerously close to nineteenth century—even ancient Roman—models. According to Mr. Hambro, this places them inevitably in support of the Covenant. Britain, with an empire to keep on the path of democratic devolution, has a similar interest in maintaining law and order in the world community.

The Great Commodore

Book News of the Day

EDWARD M. BARROWS'S biography of Matthew Calbraith Perry, THE GREAT COMMODORE (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $3.75), combines an impressive portrait of the man with a rich background of early American naval history. From the standpoints both of personal appraisal and of factual interpretation, this book is illuminating.

Calbraith Perry began his career in a day when the American Navy was studded with potential heroes. Although Calbraith does not belong in that category, the Perry family was well represented by his older brother, Oliver Hazard ("We have met the enemy and they are ours").

Oliver skyrocketed; Calbraith plodded. Thanks to a skillful hand on the helm, however, this book maintains a lively pace. It is colored with notes on naval background and traditions that are a heritage of ancient British customs. At one stage it fairly rocks with a hitherto obscure narrative by an eyewitness of the battle between His Majesty's Ship Macedonian and the victorious frigate United States—a vivid account of a wholesale blood-letting.

Mr. Barrow is keen to detect timeworn methods of creating the illusion of military glory. Of enlistments in the War of 1812, he remarks: "Recruiting then seems to have been accomplished with a vast amount of flag-waving, fife-tooting and haranguing, not unlike the glorious Liberty Loan campaigns of the late war."

The book constructs a train of events which shows how useful is the influence of a potent navy for collecting national debts and promoting and protecting foreign commerce. At least that was how it worked 100 years ago.

Mr. Barrows traces Perry's part in combating the African slave trade, his handling of the Mutiny of the Somers, and the many professional services which earned him the title of "Father of the Steam Navy."

Perry's greatest achievement was the opening of the ports of Japan to American trade. The story of this consumes nearly half the book. Apparently it was a long-drawn-out undertaking which entailed no end of scraping and bowing, with much bluffing and serio-comic stratagems. All of which the author interprets as an ordeal for the Commodore, whom he pictures at this advanced stage of service as something of a martinet. He sees it as "an episode that would beggar the imaginations of a Gilbert and Sullivan," and shapes his account accordingly.

"Co-founder of Liberia and dealer of justice on the African coast, nemesis of pirates, pioneer in naval hygiene, first advocate of apprentice training, revolutionizer of the lighthouse system, promoter of a thousand points of efficiency in the navy, first successful experimenter with steam warships, victor at Vera Cruz, leader of the American vanguard in Japan"—thus are summed up the main achievements of The Great Commodore.

H. T.

Likes It

Twenty Minutes' Drive

MOTORISTS say that the drive to Red Valley takes twenty minutes. If we start out at two we should be there by two-twenty, Auntie remarks, arranging the steamer rug over her lap as we back out of the garage. Toward the end of October the wind is a squirrel with little nipping teeth.

We have made the drive often, though never in twenty minutes. But this time we will; so we start out briskly. The lemon-colored late autumn sun twinkles on the road, the bay, and the hood of the car. There is a light north breeze which arouses no breakers but only dusts the surface of the sea with sudden traveling streaks like dark powder. The water is the violet-blue of deep-banked asters.

The road winds and dips; the satiny neck and shoulder of a dune grow into view. We have observed this dune many hundreds of times, yet it never exactly repeats its own loveliness. On gray days it is visibly remote and reserved; when the yellow paint of the July sun splashes down it drops its unapproachableness for a cheap hot blaze which we like least of all. But today it is a smooth, creamy face looking up to the sky with a quiet smile.

Unconsciously the foot on the accelerator slacks its determined pressure. Impossible to speed by the dune so callously.

And now we are driving beside the dark blue, wind-dulled lake and the dried yellow marshes. Slowly, of course; we couldn't hurry at this point.

Automobiles charge past us; to them the marsh is only a blue-and-yellow comet flash. Occasionally we are obliged to summon all our independence in order to resist some car which noses along close behind us with a persistent hint that we speed. Once, when we were new to driving, such a car was enough to make us step on the gas irrespective of what we ourselves really wanted. But we learned that when we increased our pace it would keep right behind us, hinting, "Go faster still." Now, however, we are wiser in the lore of the road. Keeping well to the right, we deliberately proceed at an easy pace. At last, in a spurt of impatience, it passes us and is gone.

We begin to mount round gradual hills like billows of earth which become fixed even as they swell. Pale dried reindeer moss laces them with a net of silver filigree. As we reach the top of a high one we see before us a far-flung prospect of more and more hills, spotted with dark-green patches of hog cranberry vines and ruglike spots of blueberry bushes that autumn has turned a vivid henna-red. On the side of one earth wave a plain white colonial house sits looking out on the world with childish expectancy. We draw aside from the road and stop to take our fill of looking.

* * *

Zip—zip—zip—the occasional traffic shoots by.

After a while we think of Red Valley; the starter whines and we are on our way again. We begin to go faster, but we are soon arrested by the red mass of an apple tree full of ripe fruit. Spreading its branches in the yard of another colonial house, it is plainly not a commercialized tree but a New England household pet, beloved and indulged. It sticks out its knobby elbows, leans capriciously over, and shakes its crown of apples down into the grass. We drive more and more slowly.

The adjoining house attracts our attention. Newly whitewashed, with a brick chimney of brightly snapping red, there is something saucy about it. But the house just beyond it is quite different, a modest Quaker structure whose four plain weathered gray walls bulge slightly, as is the way of year-seasoned homes, and whose small windows, like demure downcast eyes, betray nothing. This further house reminds us of the dune on a gray day.

* * *

Zip—zip—zip—

What do they do with all the minutes they save by speeding? Strange that these people, who have much more time than they had in the days when their buggies jolted at five miles an hour, should more frantically try to save fractions of it than they ever did then. With all their shortened working days one might suppose that they could now afford to go one mile an hour. But forty-five are not enough for them.

Next come the familiar spires of the three old rural churches set on three hills, whose nasal bells once marked the heartbeat of the community. To those who have seen them stand through many years the neat white landmarks seem like plain, faithful country dwellers, beautified by long service.

Up a hill, down a dale, and there at last are the huddled roofs of little Red Valley, nestling close to each other for company.

Zip—zip—

They still rush by us. We have been nearly an hour; but they have made it in twenty minutes.

E. S. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

Crime's Vulnerable Equipment

By Frank L. Perrin

PERHAPS few of us have ever seriously considered the plight of the predatory criminal. Society, the home, the bank's strong box, the store where those who toil cache clothing and provisions against a time of need, are victimized and preyed upon, always at the peril of those who set out, in desperation or on foolish adventure, expecting to obtain that which may make them happier—or at least less unhappy. Almost since that day when mankind found habitation and sought sanctuary and a measure of comfort and security, cupidity and stealth have knocked at the door cunningly.

Thus those who work to produce and save have, involuntarily, put a premium upon dishonesty and greed. The material rewards of the night prowler, the highwayman, the scheming racketeer or the betrayer of a trust would be meager indeed, and would not be tempting, if thrift were as improvident as thriftlessness.

Of course it is not intimated that the provident and thrifty should close the shop, abandon the farm, lock the bank doors and abandon the factory in a combined effort to starve predatory crime into submission. The process would, in the end, be as destructive to honest folk as to their dishonest neighbors. But an emergency seems to have arisen, due to the fact that locks and fences cannot be made more nearly crime proof than they now are. The ingenuity of the lockmaker has been matched against the desperation of the artful lock picker.

* * *

Ponderin these things one pauses to inquire just how long the warfare between the submissive and the vicious is to continue. Against crime we arm and fortify ourselves. We build prisons of steel and stone and surround them with high walls. We arm industrial plants and post guards at the doors and windows of banks. And yet desperate men escape from prison and desperate men also carry off pay-roll funds and rob the banks.

Farther afield, and perhaps more spectacularly, communities of men, called nations, arm and equip themselves with great ships of the sea and air, and with guns and torpedoes, in the hope that they may defend themselves, perchance, against attack, and that they may likewise, if provoked, be prepared to launch an attack, that it may again be made to appear that only the fittest survive and should be blessed.

Against the inevitable imposition of penalties for wrongdoing the armaments of crime and the armaments of offense are equally vulnerable. They cannot adequately insure their users against reprisal and that day of reckoning which cannot be escaped.

Armed and equipped with these weapons, highly organized predatory crime in the United States is gradually wiping out, in internecine warfare, its ranking officers and lieutenants. It is turning its weapons, society's weapons, and all the power of intrenched evil against itself. The parallel is easily discovered and pointed out if one will look. But crime will never be eradicated or criminals turned from their ways either by the use or the misuse of lethal weapons. The enemy which justice and righteousness would seek to destroy thus, at once finds a way to equip itself with a ready excuse to use offensively the devices and methods ingeniously provided.

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The picture which we see after the battle is sordid and uninspiring. Crime leaves its own fingerprints upon the soiled canvas. In a dark room across the river from New York City the stark form of a once powerful and rich beer baron of the underworld lies unclaimed by family or former cringing servitors. The weapons of his warfare have been turned against him while he believed himself to be invulnerable. He had escaped prison by subterfuge and bribery only to surrender to an enemy armed like himself for carnal warfare.

The hapless victim of this recent tragedy was in crime's high command. Like many of his predecessors he was regarded as a dictator and a hero by those who believe happiness comes with riches, no matter what their source. No doubt he had found or proved to himself the folly of this belief long before the day of reckoning. He must have learned that the armament which he believed was the defense of himself and his henchmen could not always withstand attack. Against it is the invincible force of retributive justice, that inescapable balancing of accounts between man and himself.

The Wide Horizon

The Economics of Peace

By Sir Herbert Samuel

[Excerpts From an Address Before the National Liberal Club in London]

THE people of this country have no desire to play the part of the arbiters of Europe, interfering in every negotiation, settling every frontier, being involved in every quarrel. Public opinion at home and in the dominions would not sanction that, nor would the European nations tolerate it. Our task is to take part within the League, as one among many, endeavoring to solve the problems as they arise, as a loyal colleague with the other states, and that task I believe the nation will be ready to perform.

But the hour has come when we must get to closer quarters with realities. The essence of the whole matter is that there are nations in the world profoundly dissatisfied with their position and with grounds for their dissatisfaction. To them the League of Nations appears as an organization of the powers which are replete, designed to keep at arm's length the powers which are hungry. . . .

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We speak of the reign of law in international affairs, of the existence of tribunals to judge disputes, of combined force to prevent violence, and we say that these should suffice to maintain peace between nations just as magistrates and policemen keep the peace between individuals. But there is this great difference. Besides the magistrates and the policemen, there is a legislature with power to change the law. Otherwise the situation would be intolerable. . . .

I believe that the solution of this great world problem will be found along economic lines rather than territorial. We see the first recognition by the present Government in this country of the existence and importance of this problem, in the reference in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech to the allocation of the world's supplies of raw materials. But there is no dearth of raw materials. There is no difficulty whatever of furnishing to the peoples of Germany, Italy, Poland, Japan and other countries all the raw materials and the foodstuffs that they require to keep their manufactures busy and their people well fed. The difficulty is how they are to pay for them. Unless they are allowed to sell their own products in exchange they cannot buy without destroying the value of their own currencies.

That is the key to the whole matter. It is the stoppage of exports through the economic nationalism of the importing countries which has brought the world to this parlous situation. . . .

It was the Ottawa Agreements that helped to block the flow of goods and services between the British Empire and the rest of the world and to divert it into interimperial trade, which set up new tariffs all round the British colonies, in order that their markets should be reserved so far as possible to British producers. What has been the effect of this upon the world outside? I do profoundly believe that it has been an important factor in causing the present unrest.

Until then we were able to say to the other countries, "It is true that the British Empire includes a fourth of the land surface of the globe, but over the greater part of it you are all free to buy whatever foodstuffs and raw materials you wish to have, and in exchange to sell there on the same terms as ourselves." The world was ready to acquiesce; the native populations in our colonies were able to feel that their interests were not being exploited for the advantage of the controlling power. But now the position is changed.

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It is true that the duties are not yet high; there is not yet erected anything in the nature of a Chinese wall; but other countries regard the Ottawa policy as a notification to the world that the British Empire is gradually to be made into a closed system, trading within its own barriers, ignoring the economic interests of all foreign countries. And when to the British Empire is added the vast extent of the French Empire, which has always been conducted on those lines, and the immense territory of the United States, they feel themselves being gradually surrounded by economic bonds, which they will be compelled to burst asunder, even by war if that is the only way. . . .

It is essential that the Liberal Party here shall lay before our people at the coming General Election the constructive proposals which they make to cope with the dangerous unrest in the world. We must urge that the League of Nations must become something more than a mere defender of the status quo. It cannot so survive and accomplish its ends. It must promote some territorial readjustments. More important than that it must make a supreme effort to remove the restrictions on world commerce, to stabilize currencies, and to insure a free flow of raw materials and food to the crowded countries of the world. That would restore the prosperity of the half-empty lands and so enable them to permit the restoration of immigration. By this means alone can the unrest of the dissatisfied countries, which threatens the peace of the world, be allayed. . . .

Economic nationalism is a curse and those who have been its advocates in this and other countries are mainly responsible for the present perilous state of the world. In political freedom and commercial freedom lies the only hope of enduring peace.